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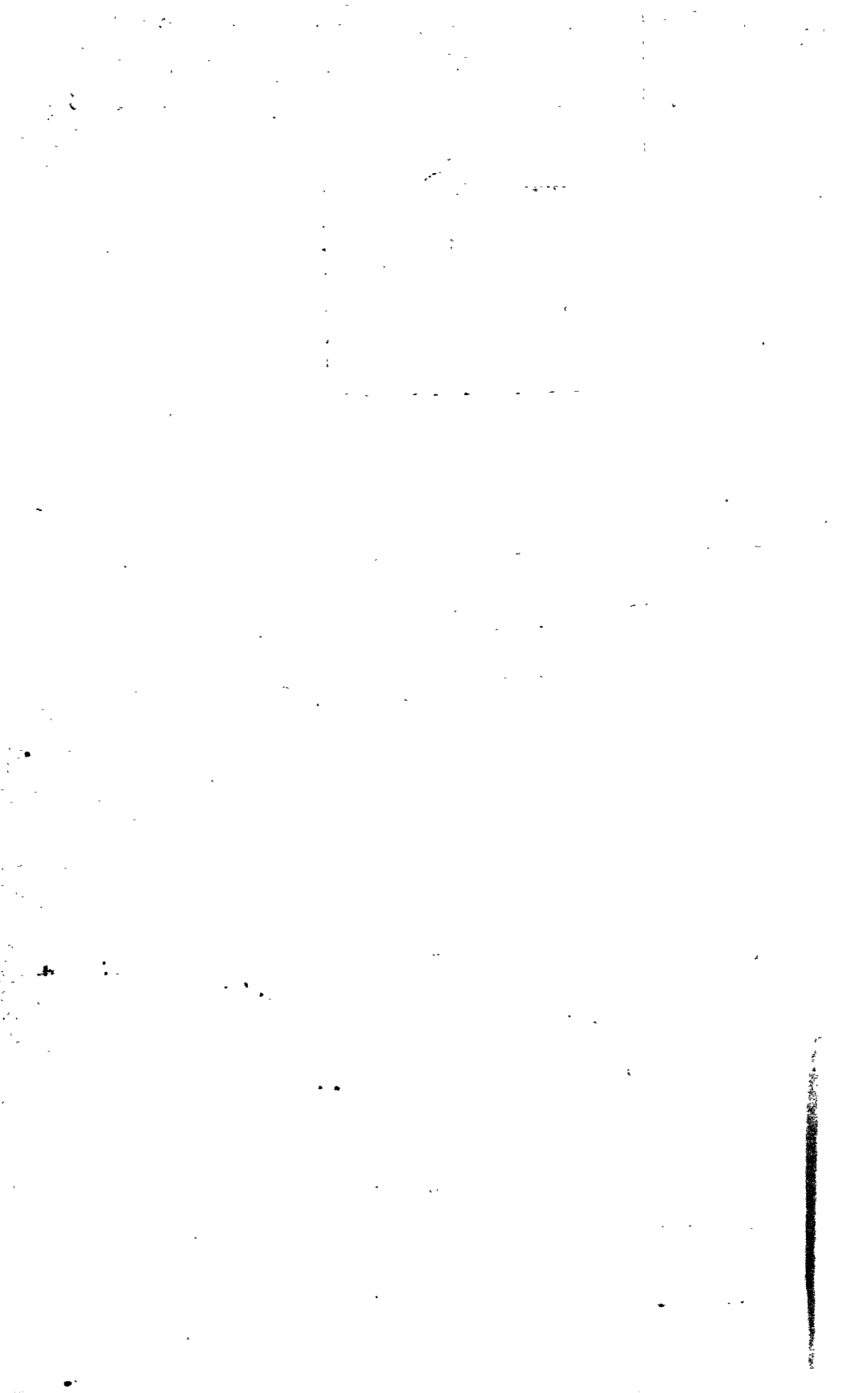
Annual Report on the Working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March 1935 to 1940

for the year 1935	} Bound together	by <u>24.7.36</u>
" " 1936		
" " 1937		
" " 1938		
" " 1939		
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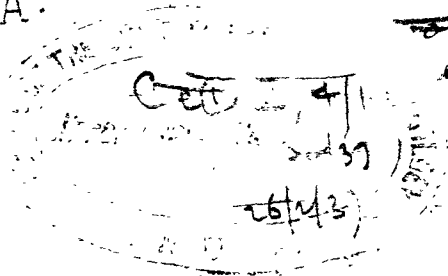


Annual Report on the Working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March 1935

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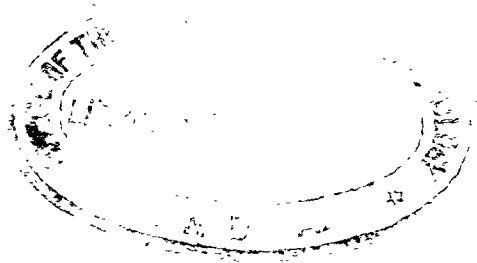
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No. 113.

FROM

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA RAI BAHADUR
GAURISHANKAR H. OJHA,
CURATOR, RAJPUTANA MUSEUM,
AJMER,

TO

THE PRESIDENT,
WORKING COMMITTEE, RAJPUTANA MUSEUM,
AJMER.

Dated Ajmer, the 10th October 1935.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March 1935.

2. Management.—During the year under report C. H. Gidney, Esq., I.C.S., C.I.E., Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, held the office of the President of the Working Committee of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. A meeting of the Working Committee was held in December 1934.

3. Tour.—During the year under report I remained 31 days on tour and travelled 395 miles by rail and 413 miles by road. I visited Khetri, Tyondā, Paṭṭan, Mehadā, Papurnā, Bavāi, Bāghor, Jasrāpur, Singhānā, Māodā, Revāsā, Jīn, Palānā, Khandelā, Sakraī, and Sīkar, in Jaipur State; Sirohi and Sarnesar in Sirohi State and Partābgarh, Gyāspur, Devliā, Arnod and Bhachundalā in Partābgarh State.

During the ensuing year I propose to tour in the Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Sirohi, Dungarpur, and Banswara States.

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4 (a) **Acquisitions.**—The total number of additions to the Museum and the Museum library during the year was as follows :—

(a) Antiquities	Nil
(b) Inscriptions copied	20
(c) Coins	51
(d) Books (in the library)	33

4. (b) **Inscriptions copied.**—

I. An inscription engraved on a piece of white rock lying in a hill pass about a mile and a half from Khaṇḍelā in the Shekhāvāṭī district of the Jaipur State. The characters of the inscription are exactly similar to those of Aśoka inscriptions, hence the date of the inscription may be assigned to the third century B. C. Its right hand portion being lost, the exact meaning of its contents cannot be known with precision, but it seems that somebody was killed by Mūla with a poisoned arrow and his memorial was set up by Mahīsa, one of his pupils.

II. An inscription engraved on a slab lying in the house of a Mahājana at Khaṇḍelā in Shekhāvāṭī. It is dated bright half of Chaitra, samvat 701 (644 A. D.). The inscription is in verse, the lower right hand portion is defaced. The summary of its contents is as follows :—

After invoking the protection of the god Ardhanārīśvara Śiva, the inscription records that in the world-known Dhūsara family of Vanika (Vaiśya, Baniā) caste was born Durgavardhana, who satisfied multitude of Brāhmaṇas with his wealth. His son was Gaṅgaka, whose son was Poddha. His (Bodha's) son was Ādityanāga, who erected the temple of the god Ardhanārīśvara. It is then said that the praśasti was composed by Dīkshita Bhaṭṭa Satyaghosha and engraved by Maṇḍana.

The Dhūsara family referred to above is still well-known in Rajputana. At present men of Dhūsara family call themselves Bhūrgava Brāhmaṇas, but our inscription clearly states that in the seventh century A. D.,

Dhūsara family belonged to the Vaiśya (Baniā) caste. In the inscription No. 4 (b) I mentioned in the Annual Report of this Museum for the year 1933-34, Maṇḍana, the son of Rāma and grandson of Yaśovardhana belonging to the Dhūsara family is called *Sreshṭhi*, i.e., Setia or merchant. The title Śreshṭhi mentioned in the inscription is only applied to the Baniā caste.

III. An inscription engraved on a memorial stone lying in the compound of a *Masjid* (mosque) at Revāsā in Shekhāvātī. It is dated Wednesday the 11th day of the bright half of Mārga (Mārgaśīrsha), samvat 1233 (1186 A. D.). It records that during the reign of Rājendra Prithvīpāladeva, Chandela Nānnava, son of Sigharāja (Siṃharāja) of the lunar family was killed at the village of Khaluvānā belonging to the Chandelā *Pratigaṇaka* (Parganā or district). The memorial was set up by Jasarāka.

IV. Another inscription engraved on a memorial stone lying in the compound of the mosque mentioned in No. III above. The date of this inscription is the same as of No. III (the figure for 100 is omitted in this record). It records that during the reign of Rājendra Prithvīpāladeva, Chandela Dulabhadeva (Durlabhadeva) of the lunar family was killed at the village Khaluvānā belonging to the Chandelā *Pratigaṇaka* (Parganā or district). The memorial was established by Āśala.

V. Another inscription engraved on a memorial stone lying in the compound mentioned in No. III above. It is in mutilated condition. The date of this inscription is also the same as that of inscription No. III above (the figure for 100 in this case also has been omitted). It records that Chandelā Singharā (Siṃharāja) belonging to the lunar family was killed at Khaluvānā.

These three inscriptions (Nos. III, IV and V) of the Chandelā family are found for the first time in Rajasthan and the district called Chandelā was unknown before the discovery of these inscriptions. These Chandelās were

subordinate chiefs of the famous Chauhāna king Prithvirāja of Ajmer and were killed in some battle. Rājendra Prithvipāladeva was evidently the famous Chauhāna king Prithvirāja of Ajmer.

VI. An inscription engraved on a memorial pillar lying near Harasha temple on the Haras hill, about ten miles from Sikar. It is dated Friday the 10th day of the bright half of Chaitra, Samvat 1318 (1261 A. D.) and records that Va....., son of Dulhā, belonging to the family of Sādhu died there.

VII. An inscription engraved on the back of a brass image of Śāntinātha in the temple of Ādeśvara at Sirohī. It is dated Monday the 15th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Samvat (Āshādhādi) 1340 (1284 A. D.), and records that the image of Śāntinātha was set up by Khimā and Visā for the spiritual welfare of their brother Devasība (Devasīmha) and his wife Fāntī. The image was consecrated by Abhiya-devasūri.

VIII. An inscription engraved on the back of a brass image of Śāntinātha in the temple mentioned in No. VII. It is dated Sunday the 6th day of the bright half of Māgha, Samvat 1469 (1412 A. D.) and records that Śreshtī Vākhaḍa, his wife Rupāde, their sons Vairā, Dharmā, Pālā, Khetā and Golhā belonging to Korantaka-gachchha and Upakesā caste set up the image for the spiritual welfare of Vākhaḍa. The image was consecrated by Naunasūri.

✓ (IX. An inscription engraved on a pillar in the temple of Harasha nātha on the Haras hill in Shekhāvātī. It is dated the 6th day of the bright half Āshāḍha, Samvat 1535 (1478 A. D.) and records that during the reign of Sultan Ghyāsdi (Ghayāsuddin Khilji of Māṇḍu) Udhā and Kolhā, sons of Chāmpā, belonging to the Mori caste, and Holā son of Parasā came here to pay homage to the diety.

(X. An inscription engraved on a slab built into the wall of a Bā-o-li called Kālītāya about a mile and a half from Khaṇḍelā. It is dated Friday the 13th day of the bright half of Phāguna (Phālguna) Samvat 1575 (1518 A. D.)

and records that Agravāla Vāpiā (*i.e.*, Boniā) Prithvirāja son of Kolhā, his (Prithvirāja's) son Rāmā, Valha, etc., commenced the work of building the well during the reign of Sultān Ibrāhīm Lodi, when the ruler of Khandelā was Rāvat Nāthud va belonging to the Niravāpa family. The work was completed after seventeen years in the bright half of Jyeshtha, Samvat 1792 during the reign of the Moghul emperor Hamāū (Humāyun). This is the first known inscription of the Niravāpa branch of the Chauhāna family. It is in mutilated condition.

XI. An inscription engraved in the Jain temple of Ādinātha at Revāsā in Shekhāvāpi. It is dated Thursday the 5th day of the bright half of Magasara (Mārgaśīrsha, Samvat 1661 (1644 A. D.), and records that during the reign of Pātisāba Akbar and his subordinate chief) Mahārājādhirāja Rāyasālji of Kūrma (Kachhāvāhā) family, the temple of Ādinātha was constructed by Sāba Jitamala and his brother Nathamala, the two sons of Deidāsa (Devidāsa, the prime minister of Rāyasālji. Deidāsa belonged to the Khandelavāla family, the names of the male and female members of which are given in the inscription. The inscription further states that the temple was built at the preaching of Yaśakūrti belonging to the Mūla-sangha, Balatkaragana and Sarasvatigachchha.

XII. An inscription engraved on a slab built into the wall of a Bāoli (well) at Gyā-pur about four miles from Deoliā in the Partābgarh State. It is of the time of Rāvat Singha and is dated the 3rd day of the bright half of Vaisakha, Samvat 1684 (1627 A. D.). It records that the well was built by Banjārās, whose names are mentioned below:—

Nāyaka Ghā of the Banjārā (grain carrier) caste: his son Nāyaka Dhanji, his (Dhanji's) brother Nāyaka Ghodā, Dhanji's son Nāyaka Dāmodara Dāmodara's brothers Nāyakas Rāolā, Agā, Khūnā and Mannā.

Rāvat Singha of this inscription was the 13th predecessor of the present ruler of the Partābgarh State. This is the oldest inscription of the rulers of the Partābgarh State.

XI. I. An inscription engraved on a slab built into the wall of the temple of Govardhananātha at Deoliā. It is dated Thursday the 15th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Samvat 1707 (1650 A. D.) and Śaka 1572 and records that during the reign of Mahārājādhirāja Śrī Harisimha, the lord of a part of Mālava (Mālwa), Rāvat Jasavantasimha's wife Champā of the Chauhāna family built the temple and the well with a garden at the capital Devadurga (Deoliā).

Harisimha was the son of Jasvantasimha, the ruler of Pantāgarh.

XIV An inscription engraved on a slab built into the wall of a well called Bhogidāski-Bāvaḍi. It records that during the reign of Rāvat Pratāpsimha of Deoliā, Saggajī, the Chauhāna wife of Rāja Bhogidāsa, who was the son of Jodhā and grandson of Rāja Śrī Gopāla belonging to the Sesodiā family, built the well, which cost Rs. 5,000. The work was commenced on the 3rd day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Samvat 1728 (1671 A. D.) and the consecration ceremony was performed on Sunday the 7th day of the bright half of Phālguna, Samvat 1731.

Behind this well there is another inscription which states that Rāja Bhogidāsa died on the 3rd day of the dark half of Āshāḍha, Samvat 1733.

XV. An inscription engraved on a memorial stone in the cenotaph of Mahārāja Udayabhāna of Sirohī. It records that the consecration ceremony of the cenotaph was performed on Thursday, the 7th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Āshāḍhādi Samvat 1737 (1681 A. D.) and Śaka year 1603.

XVI. Another inscription engraved on the memorial stone of the cenotaph referred to in No. XV above. It records that the image of prince Kalyānasimha was set up there on Thursday the 7th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha Āshāḍhādi Samvat 1737 (1681 A. D.).

Mahārāja Udayabhāna of inscription No. XV was the eldest son of Mahārāo Akherāja of Sirohī. He (Udayabhāna) imprisoned his father and became ruler of Sirohī. Thereupon Mahārājā Rājasimha of Udayapur sent an army in

Samvat 1720 (1663 A. D.) under Rānasimha who went to Sirohi and reinstated Akherāja to his throne (vide *Rājaprasasti Mahākārya*, Canto VII, vv. 34—36). Soon after this Akherāja killed his son Udayabhāna and grandson Kalyānasimha.

- XVII. An inscription engraved on a slab built into the wall of a small Jain temple at Deoliā. It is dated Sunday the 13th day of the bright half of Māgha, Samvat 1772 (1715 A. D.) when Mahāval Śrī-Prithvisimha was ruling at Devagḍha. It records that at the request of Sā Raiyā and Jivarāja of the Mahājana community, the oilmen of the town agreed to stop working their mills for 44 days in a year as stated below :—

8 days during the Pajusana (Paryūṣaṇa) of the Svetāmbara sect.

10 days during the Pajusana of the Digāmbara sect.

9 days from the 7th day of the bright half of Chaitra.

9 days from the 7th day of the bright half of Āsoja.

8 day from the 8th day of the bright half of Āshāḍha.

- XVIII. An inscription engraved on a slab built into the wall of the temple of Mallinātha at Deoliā. It is dated Sunday the 13th day of Māha (Māgha), Samvat 1774 (1717 A. D.) and Śāka year 1639, and records that when Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāval Prithvisimha was ruling at Devagḍha (Deoliā) and Pabāḍasimha was his heir-apparent, the temple of Mallinātha was built by Singhavi Vardhamāna, son of Singhavi Śrivarshā and his wife Rukmī at the preaching of Bhattachāraka Ratnachandra of Mūlasangha and Balātkaṛagaṇa. The names of several male and female members of Śrivarshā's family are given in the inscription.

- XIX. An inscription built into the wall of a well known as Tabuton-kī-Bāvaḍī about a mile from Deoliā. It is of the time of Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāvala Gopālasimha of solar family whose capital was Devagḍha (Deoliā) in the country called Kānthal. It records that Mahārāval's Chief Minister Sāha Chandrabhāna, his wife Sabbhū, their sons Sundar and Lakṣmī Chand built the well with a garden. Chandrabhāna belonged to the Humbada caste, Agasti

gotra, Laghu Śakhā and Mūlasangha of Digambara sect. It gives the following pedigree of Chandrabhāna :—

Sāha Śrīrāma, his son Sāha Vallā, his son, Sāha Jivarāja, his son Sāha Śivā, Śivā's wife Ji-ū-bāi, their son Sāha Srīlāla, his wife Bāi Rudhā, their son was Sāha Chandrabhāna mentioned above.

—XX. An inscription engraved on a slab built into the wall of the temple of Pārśvanātha at Deoliā. It is dated Friday the 5th day of the bright half of Māgha, Samvat 1838 (1781 A. D.) and Śāka year 1704? (1703), when Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāvala Sāmantasīmha was ruling at the Capital Devagaḍha (Deoliā). It records that the temple of Ādinātha was built by Dhanarūpa, Manarūpa, and Abbayachandra, sons of Mithā, grandsons of Anopa and great grandsons of Govinda belonging to the Agasti family of Humbada caste at the preaching of Bhaṭṭāraka Dharmachandra belonging to Mūlasangha, Sarasvatigachchha and Balātkāragana.

(c) **Coins.**—During the year under report 14 gold, 17 silver, 7 copper and 13 billon coins were added to the coin cabinet of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. (Details are given in Appendix C).

(d) **Library.**—Books added to the Rajputana Museum library during the year under report are on archæology, antiquity and history (*Vide* Appendix D).

5. During the year under report, in addition to the Government grant of Rs. 4,514-13-0, Rs. 400-0-0 were received from the Ajmer Municipal Committee, Rs. 150-0-0 from the Bawar Municipal Committee, Rs. 35-0-0 from the Kekri Municipal Committee and Rs. 240-0-0 from the District Board, Ajmer-Merwara, as their contributions towards the expenses of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. (A detailed statement of income and expenditure is given in Appendix E of the Report).

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

GAURISHANKAR H. OJHA,
Curator Rajputana Museum, Ajmer

APPENDIX B.

List of inscriptions copied for the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1934-35.

No.	Place.	Position of inscriptions.	Particulars.
1	Khandelā (Jaipur State).	Engraved on a rock	Its date may be assigned to the 3rd Century B. C., <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) I of the Report.
2	Ditto . . .	" " slab	It is dated Samvat 701 (644 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) II of the Report.
3	Revāsā (Jaipur State).	" " memorial stone.	It is dated Samvat 1243 (1186 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) III of the Report.
4	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	It is dated Samvat 1243 (1186 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) IV of the Report.
5	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	It is dated Samvat 1243 (1186 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) V of the Report.
6	Haras hill (Jaipur State).	Engraved on a pillar.	It is dated Samvat 1318 (1261 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) VI of the Report.
7	Sirohi . . .	On the back of an image.	It is dated Samvat 1340 (1284 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) VII of the Report.
8	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	It is dated Samvat 1469 (1412 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) VIII of the Report.
9	Haras hill (Jaipur State).	On a pillar of a temple.	It is dated Samvat 1535 (1478 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) IX of the Report.
10	Khandelā (Jaipur State)	On the wall of a Baoli.	It is dated Samvat 1575 (1518 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) X of the Report.
11	Revāsā (Jaipur State).	On the wall of a temple.	It is dated Samvat 1661 (1604 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XI of the Report.
12	Gyāspur (Parlathgarh State).	On the wall of a Bāli	It is dated Samvat 1684 (1627 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XII of the Report.

APPENDIX B.—*contd.*

No.	Place.	Position of inscriptions.	Particulars.
13	Deoliā (Partabgarh State).	On the wall of a temple.	It is dated Samvat 1707 (1650 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XIII of the Report.
14	Ditto	On the wall of a well.	It is dated Samvat 1728 (1671 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XIV of the Report.
15	Sirohi .	On a memorial stone.	It is dated Samvat 1737 (1681 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XV of the Report.
16	Ditto	Ditto	It is dated Samvat 1737 (1681 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XVI of the Report.
17	Deoliā (Partabgarh State).	On the wall of a temple.	It is dated Samvat 1772 (1715 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XVII of the Report.
18	Ditto	Ditto	It is dated Samvat 1774 (1717 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XVIII of the Report.
19	Ditto	On the wall of a well.	It is without date <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XIX of the Report.
20	Ditto	On the wall of a temple.	It is dated Samvat 1838 (1781 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XX of the Report.

APPENDIX C.

List of coins received in the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1934-35.

Source of receipt.	No. of Coins.				Particulars.
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Billon.	
The Deputy Director-General of Archæology in India.	10	...	...	...	Akbar
Ditto	4	...	...	...	Shāh Jahān.
Ditto	...	1	...	...	Ahmad Shāh.
Ditto	...	2	...	...	Muhamamad Shāh.
Ditto	...	1	...	...	Farruksiyar
The Director of Industries, Central Provinces, Nagpur.	...	1	...	...	Akbar.
Ditto	...	1	...	...	Aurangzeb.
Ditto	6	...	Ahmad Shāh II.
The Bikaner State, Bikaner	...	1	...	...	Jahān dār Shāh.
Ditto	...	1	...	...	Shah Jahān.
Ditto	...	1	...	...	Muhammad Shāh Saheb Karān.
Ditto	...	1	...	...	Farruksiyar.
Ditto	...	1	...	...	Aurangzeb.
Ditto	...	1	...	...	Shāh Ālam.
Ditto	...	1	...	...	Bahādur Shāh.
Ditto	...	1	...	...	Muhammad Shāh.
Ditto	1	...	Unidentifiable.

APPENDIX C.—*contd.*

Source of receipt.	No. of Coins.				Particulars.
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Billon.	
The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Poona.	...	1	...	...	Azes.
Ditto	2	Shamsuddin Altamsh.
Ditto	1	Early Sultan of Delhi.
Ditto	1	Jalāluddin of Khwarizm.
Ditto	1	Nasir 'din Muhammad Qarlagh.
Ditto	1	Nasiruddin Qabācha.
Ditto	1	Ruknuddin Firoz Shah I.
Ditto	1	Muhammad Bin Sām.
Ditto	1	Salakshanapāla of Delhi and Ajmer.
Ditto	1	Madanapāla.
Ditto	1	Chāhādadeva.
Ditto	1	Somesvara.
Ditto	1	Prithvirāja.
Ditto	...	1	...	...	Gadhia coin.
The Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Jodhpur.	...	1	...	...	Arab invaders.
Total	14	17	7	13	

APPENDIX D.

List of books received in the library of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1934-35.

No.	Source of receipt.	Name of book.
1	The Manager of Publications, Delhi.	The Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXI, Parts IV, V and VI.
2	Ditto	Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, Nos. 46 and 48.
3	Ditto	The Bakhshali Manuscript, Part III by G. R. Kaye.
4	Ditto	Guide to the Buddhist ruins of Sarnath by Daya Ram Sahni.
5	Ditto	A guide to Elephanta by Hiranand Sastri.
6	The Curator, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.	Report of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India for 1933-34.
7	The Curator, Muttra Museum, Muttra.	Annual Report of Curzon Museum of Archaeology, Muttra for 1933-34.
8	The Curator, Watson Museum, Rajkot.	Annual Report of the Watson Museum of antiquities, Rajkot for 1933-34.
9	The Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, Mysore.	Epigraphia Carnatica, Vol. XIII, Part I.
10	The Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	The Administration Report of Government Museum for 1933-34.
11	The Superintendent, Jodhpur Museum, Jodhpur.	The administrative reports of the Archæological Department, Jodhpur for the years ending 30th September 1933 and 1934.
12	The Superintendent of Archæology, Gwalior.	Archæology in Gwalior by M. B. Garde.
13	Ditto	A guide to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior.
14	Purchased	History of Gujarat by E. C. Bayley.
15	Ditto	The Mutinies in Rajputana by I. T. Prichard.
16	Ditto	A history of the native states of India, Gwalior by S. N. Roy.
17	Ditto	The Rashtrakutas and their times by A. S. Altekar.
18	Ditto	India through the ages by Jadunath Sarkar.

APPENDIX D.—*contd.*

No.	Source of receipt.	Name of book.
19	Purchased . . .	Fall of the Moghul empire, Volumes I and II by Jadunath Sarkar.
20	Ditto . . .	Studies in Aurangzeb's reign by Jadunath Sarkar.
21	Ditto . . .	An imperial history of India 700 B. C.—770 A. D. by K. P. Jayaswal.
22	Ditto . . .	The Maukharis by E. A. Pires.
23	Ditto . . .	Social and political life in the Vijayanagar empire, Volumes I and II by B. A. Saletore.
24	Ditto . . .	The University of Nalanda by H. D. Rankalia.
25	Ditto . . .	The Cambridge shorter history of India by H. H. Dodwell.
26	Ditto . . .	The History of Jahangir by F. Gladwin.
27	Ditto . . .	Studies in Pallava history by Rev. H. Heras.
28	Ditto . . .	Beginnings of Vijayanagar history by Rev. H. Heras.
29	Ditto . . .	History of the Paramāra dynasty by A. C. Ganguly.
30	Ditto . . .	The age of the Imperial Guptas by R. D. Banerji.
31	Ditto . . .	Vishnudharmottara by De La Kramrisch.
32	Ditto . . .	Selections from the Peshwa Daftar Nos. 1—25 with index to the selections from Nos. 1—25.
33	Ditto . . .	The Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Volume VIII, parts 2, 3 and 4.

APPENDIX E.

Abstract of receipts and expenditure of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year 1934-35.

Item No.	Particulars.	Amount.		Item No.	Particulars.	Amount.	
		Rs.	P.			Rs.	P.
	RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.		
1	Opening balance on 1st April 1934 . . .	1,936	14	1	Establishment :— 1 Curator (pay and personal pay) . . .	3,000	0
2	Government grant to meet the cost of Government Establishment.	4,814	13		1 Assistant Curator (pay and officiating allowance).	1,125	8
3	Ajmer Municipal Committee's grant for the year.	400	0		1 Museum Assistant (Farrash) . . .	288	0
4	Beawar Municipal Committee's grant for the year.	150	0		1 Chaukidar . . .	168	0
5	Kekri Municipal Committee's grant for the year.	35	0		2 Chaprasis . . .	336	0
6	Ajmer District Board Committee's grant for the year.	240	0	2	Travelling allowance of the establishment . . .	253	5
7	Interest on the Post Office Saving Bank Account, Ajmer.	49	1	3	Hot weather charges . . .	47	14
				4	Purchase of books . . .	248	9
				5	Contingencies . . .	17	1
	Total . . .	7,625	12		Total . . .	5,484	5
					*Balance . . .	2,141	6
					Total . . .	7,625	12

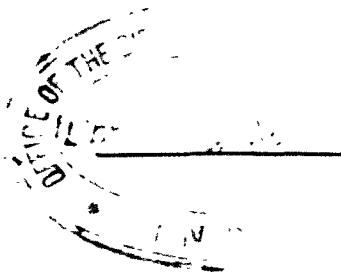
* Balance on hand Rs. 14-4-2 + deposit in the P. O. Saving Bank, Ajmer, Rs. 2,127-2-3, total Rs. 2,141-6-5.

GAURISHANKAR H. OJHA,
Curator, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

GIPD—266 Comr. Ajmer-Merwara Ajmer—S 2—28-4-36—80



Annual Report on the Working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March 1936



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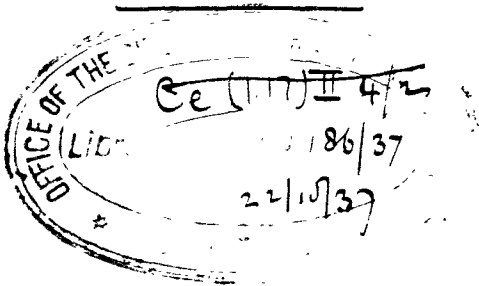
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Annual Report on the Working of
the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for
the year ending 31st March 1936.



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No. 124.

FROM

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA RAI BAHADUR

GAURISHANKAR H. OJHA,

CURATOR, RAJPUTANA MUSEUM,

AJMER.

TO

THE PRESIDENT,

WORKING COMMITTEE, RAJPUTANA MUSEUM,

AJMER.

Dated Ajmer, the 10th October 1936.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March 1936.

2. *Management*.—During the year under report C. H. Gidney, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, held the office of the President of the Working Committee of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. A meeting of the Working Committee was held in October 1935.

3. *Tour*.—During the year under report I remained 17 days on tour and travelled 480 miles by rail and 306 miles by road. I visited Jaisāgar, Joshi, Rāmakund, Chundhi, Lodravā, Barābāgh, Devikot, Vinzolāi and Jaisalmer in the Jaisalmer State.

During the ensuing year I propose to tour in the Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Sirohi, Dungarpur and Bānswārā States.

4. (a) *Acquisitions*.—The total number of additions to the Museum and the Museum library during the year was as follows:—

(a) Antiquities	Nil
(b) Inscriptions copied	27
(c) Coins	35
(d) Books (in the library)	28

4. (b) *Inscriptions copied.*—I. An inscription engraved on a *Govardhana* about two miles from Lodravā in the Jaisalmer State. It is dated the 15th day of the bright half of Jyeshtha, Samva (Samvat) 970 (913 A. D.) and records that Bhadraka, son of Rāmadhara, born in the Kshatriya family, set up the *Govardhana* with great devotion.

Govardhana is a four-sided pillar having on the upper portion of its four sides the images of four gods, viz., Brahmā, Vishnu, Śiva and Sūrya one on each. In the Jaisalmer State it is set up either to perpetuate the memory of some deceased person or in connection with the construction of a tank or temple.

II. A fragment of a large *prasasti* found on the western side of the village Ghoṭārsī (Ghoṭāvarshika) about seven miles from Partābgarh in Rajputana. The characters of it are exactly like those of the Partābgarh inscription, dated Samvat 1003 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIV, p. 176), which originally belonged to the temple of Sūrya at Ghoṭārsī. The fragment is of the time of Durlabharāja and records the building of a temple of Pārśvanātha facing the south.

Durlabharāja of this inscription was the son of Chahamāna (Chauhāna) Govindarāja and father of Indrarāja. Indrarāja was alive in Samvat 1003 and the temple of the sun built by him was in existence in Samvat 999 (942 A. D.), as is inferred from the Partābgarh inscription. Hence the date of this fragment can safely be assigned to about Samvat 980 (923 A. D.).

III. An inscription engraved on a pillar of the cenotaph of Rāvat Bhānusiṃha of Deoliā (Partābgarh) at Jīran in the Gwalior State. It is dated the 14th day of the bright half of Āśvina, Samvat 1057 (15th September 1000 A. D.) and records that Mahārāgñī Sarvadevī, a wife of Mahāsāmantādhipati (great feudatory) Vighrahapāla born in the family of Guhilaputra (Guhilot) of Nāgahrada (Nāgdā, the old capital of Mewār) and daughter of Mahāsāmantādhipati Vasanta, belonging to the solar family, erected the pillar in the temple of the sun-god.

IV. Another inscription engraved on a pillar of the cenotaph mentioned in No. III above. It is dated Wednesday, the 8th day of the dark half of Bhādrapada, Samvat 1065 (28th July 1008 A. D.) and records that Mahārājñī Jajjakā, a wife of Mahāsāmantādhipati Vighrahapāla, born in the family of Guhilaputra (Guhilot) of Nāgahrada and daughter of Mahāsāmantādhipati Deva-ita belonging to the solar

family of Bharukachchha (Broach) erected the pillar in the temple of sun-god. The inscription adds that Mahasāmantādhipati Vachchhārāja, the maternal grandfather [of the queen] daily paid homage to the deity.

V. An inscription engraved on another pillar of the cenotaph mentioned in No. III above. The date and the purport of this inscription are the same as those of No. III. At the end, it is said that Vairasiha and Vāhila daily paid homage to the deity.

VI. An inscription engraved on a fourth pillar of the cenotaph mentioned in No. III. The date and the purport of this inscription also are the same as of No. III. At the end, however, it is stated that Śrī-Iakṣmaṇa, a son of Rājñi Jajjakā daily paid homage to the deity.

The four pillars of the cenotaph seem to have been removed from an old temple of sun-god (Sūrya) in the neighbourhood of the cenotaph. Rāvat Phānusiṃha died in 1604 A. D. Therefore the temple of the sun-god must have been more than six hundred years old and might have been in a ruined condition. The pillars of the temple might have been utilized in erecting the cenotaph.

The impressions of these four inscriptions were received in this Museum for decipherment through a friend of mine.

VII. An inscription engraved on a memorial stone in front of the temple of Chāmundā, about four miles from Jaisalmer. It is dated the 11th day of the bright half of Jyeshṭha, Bhāṭika samvat 534 (10th May 1155 A. D.) and records that Ādivarāha belonging to the Atri family went to heaven, i.e., died. Ādivarāha seems to be a great poet.

VIII. An inscription engraved on a *Govardhana* about ten miles from Jaisalmer. It is dated Sunday, the 10th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada, Bhāṭika samvat 539 (11th July 1163 A. D.) and records that during the reign of Vijayarāja, Rājñi Rājabadevī built a tank and erected a *Govardhana* in memory of her daughter's son Sohāgapāla.

IX. An inscription engraved on a memorial stone standing near Gogākī-talāi, about five miles from Jaisalmer. It is dated Thursday, the 3rd day of the dark half of Ashāḍha, Bhāṭika samvat 685 (27th May 1309 A. D.) and records that Dhūlā son of Īsara belonging to the Chāhamāna (Chauhāna) family and Vatsagotra was killed (by robbers) while rescuing cows.

X. Another inscription engraved on a memorial stone standing near Gogā-ki-talāi mentioned in No. IX above. It is of the same date as No. IX. It records that Palāniā Ahāḍiā, son of Velāka belonging to Chauhāna family and Vatsagotra, was killed (by robbers) while rescuing cows.

XI. Another inscription engraved on a memorial stone standing near Gogā-ki-talāi mentioned in No. IX above. It is also of the same date as No. IX. It records that Munjāladeva, son of Hemā, belonging to Sāhamāna (Chāhamāna, Chauhāna) family and Vatsagotra, was killed (by robbers) while serving his master, in the act of rescuing women cows, horses and camels belonging to Brāhmaṇas.

XII. An inscription engraved on a memorial tablet at the foot of the fort of Jaisalmer. It is dated Wednesday, the 11th day of the dark half of Mārgasīra (Mārgasīrsha) Vikrama samvat 1418 and Bhāṭika samvat 738 (1361 A. D.) and records that the queen Tārangade, belonging to the Johiyā clan and daughter of Rānā Rājadhara, became *Sati* with Mahārājādhirāja Gaḍhasimha.

XIII. Another inscription engraved on a memorial tablet at the foot of the fort of Jaisalmer. Its date is the same as of No. XII. It records that Rānī Nāthalade became *Sati* with Mahārāja Gaḍhasiha.

XIV. An inscription engraved on a memorial tablet mentioned in No. XIII above. It records that Mahārāja Gaḍhasimha died on Wednesday, the 11th day of the dark half of Mārga (Mārgasīrsha), Vikrama samvat 1418 (1361 A. D.) and Bhāṭika samvat 738, and his memorial was set up during the reign of Mahārāja Śrī-Kesarī.

XV. An inscription engraved on a *Govardhana* at Ṭukarāsar, about fifteen miles from Jaisalmer. It is dated Wednesday, the 2nd day of the dark half of Kārtika, Vikrama samvat 1481, Śaka year 1346 (11th October 1424 A. D.) and records that during the reign of Rāja Śrī Bhaṭṭi Lakshmaṇa, Brāhmaṇa Dikshita, son of Brāhmaṇa Dohaṭa, built the tank.

XVI. An inscription engraved on a slab built into the wall of Vyāson-ki-baiṭhaka in the fort of Jaisalmer. It is dated Wednesday, the 10th day of the bright half of Māgha, Bhāṭika samvat 813, Vikrama samvat 1494 (5th February 1438 A. D.) and records that a house belonging to the sons and grandsons of Vasanāya was granted to Tankasālī Rāma,

son of Tankosālī Rakhiyā of the Pushkarapa caste by Rā-ula (Rāval) Vīrasihā. The names of the predecessors of Vīrasihā given in the inscription are as below :—

In the Mahārājādhirāja Śrī-Jayatasiṃha's family were born Mūlārāja, Devarāja, Kesarī, Rāval Lakshmana and Rāval Vīrasihā.

XVII. An inscription engraved on a slab built into the wall of the temple of Lakṣmīkānta in the fort of Jaitsimer. It is dated Friday, the 6th day of the bright half of Māgha, Vikrama samvat 1494 and Bhātika samvat 813 (31st January 1438 A. D.) and records that Mahārājādhirāja Vairisimha built the temple. The names of the predecessors of Vairisimha are as follows :—

In the family of Yadu was born Rā-ula (Rāval) Jaitosī ; his son was Mūlārāja ; his son Devarāja ; his son Kesarī (Kesarī) ; his son Rāval Lakshmana, whose son was Vairisimha.

XVIII. An inscription engraved on a pillar standing near a well in the fort of Jaitsimer. It is dated Friday, the 11th day of the bright half of Māgha, samvat 1494, Bhātika samvat 813 (1st January 1438 A. D.) and records that Rāval Vairisimha (Vairisimha), son of Mahārājādhirāja Lakshmana, built the well.

XIX. An inscription engraved on a slab built into a brick wall in the fort of Jaitsimer. It is dated the 5th day of the bright half of Māgha, samvat 1512 (12th January 1456 A. D.) and records that during the reign of Mūlārāja Rāval Devāsā, the wall was built with bricks brought from Anarhot (Umankot) after its fort was dismantled.

XX. An inscription engraved on a memorial tablet found in Jaitsimer. It is dated Vikrama samvat 1530, Śāla samvat 1494 (12 A. D.), and records that during the reign of Mahārājādhirāja Rāval Devāsā, Solankhanatāī, wife of Rāja Sahadeva of Satyapuri, became *Sati*.

XXI. An inscription engraved on a slab built into the wall of the fort of Jaitsimer. It is dated Tuesday, the 6th day of the dark half of Phālguna, Vikrama samvat 1614 (8th February 1558 A. D.) and records that during the reign of Mahārājādhirāja Rāval Mūladeva, prince Hari-rāja erected the *Hathānī* (platform).

XXII. An inscription engraved on a slab originally belonging to some temple at Jiran. It is dated the 11th day of the dark half of Āshādhā, samvat 1617 (19th June 1560 A. D.) and records that when Rānā Udayasinha was ruling at Chitor, the temple was built by Rāja Ālhaṇa, his wife [Vāli], their sons Soningara, Akherāja and Udā at a cost of Rs. 2,501 at the village of Jiran belonging to Medapāṭa (Mevār)

XXIII. An inscription engraved on a pillar in the temple of Mātāji at Lodravā in the Jaisalmer State. It is dated Monday, the 2nd day of the bright half of Phālguna, samvat 1626 (6th February 1570 A. D.) and records that during the reign of Rāval Harirāja, the temple was built by Bhāṭi Panchāyaṇa Jaitasot, Jagamāla, brother of Prithvirāja and several others, whose names are also recorded in the inscription.

XXIV. An inscription engraved above the door of Hazūrishah's Takiyā near Jaisalmer. It is dated samvat 1656 (1600 A. D.) and San (Hijri) 1008 and records that when Pātasāha (Bādshāh) Akbar was ruling at Delhi and Rāval Bhīma at Jaisalmer, the building was erected by Nawāb Mir Muhammad Bhakri.

XXV. An inscription engraved on a pillar standing near Isarlālji's tank about a mile from Jaisalmer. It is dated the 3rd day of the bright half of Kārtika, Vikrama samvat 1673, Śaka samvat 1538 and Bhāṭika samvat 993 (2nd November 1616 A. D.). It records that the consecration ceremony of the tank was performed during the reign of Rāval Śrī-Kalyāṇadāsa by his mother.....

XXVI. An inscribed slab lying loose in the temple of Nilakaṇṭha on the bank of the lake Ghaḍasīsara at Jaisalmer. It is dated Friday, the 5th day of the bright half of Māgha, Vikrama samvat 1673, Śaka samvat 1538 and Bhāṭika samvat 993 (31st January 1617 A. D.). It records that Dāḍimade, who was called Karmavati in her father's family and was the wife of Rāval Bhīma, son of Mahārājādhirāja Rāval Harirāja, constructed the temple of Śiva.

XXVII. An inscription engraved on a slab built into the wall of the fort of Jaisalmer. It is dated bright half of Māgha, Samvat 1736 (1680 A. D.) and records that during the reign of Mahārājādhirāja Rāval Amarasingha, the fort of Phalasūṇḍa was dismantled and the image of Gaṇeśa with a *kalasa* was brought here from that fort and set up in the wall of the fort of Jaisalmer.

(C) *Coins*.—During the year under report 9 gold, 24 silver and 2 copper coins were added to the coin cabinet of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. (Details are given in Appendix C.)

(d) *Library*.—Books added to the Rajputana Museum library during the year under report are on archæology, antiquity and history (*vide* Appendix D).

5. During the year under report, in addition to the Government grant of Rs. 4,680-5-0, Rs. 466-10-8 were received from the Ajmer Municipal Committee, Rs. 150-0-0 from the Beawar Municipal Committee, Rs. 35-0-0 from the Kekri Municipal Committee and Rs. 240-0-0 from the District Board, Ajmer-Merwara, as their contributions towards the expenses of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. (A detailed statement of income and expenditure is given in Appendix E of the Report.)

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

GAURISHANKAR H. OJHA,

Curator, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

APPENDIX B.

List of inscriptions copied for the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1935-36.

No.	Place.	Position of inscriptions.	Particulars.
1	Lodravā (Jaisalmer State).	Engraved on a pillar.	It is dated Samvat 970 (913 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) I of the Report.
2	Ghotārsī (Partābgarh State).	On the western side of the village.	It is dated Samvat 980 (923 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) II of the Report.
3	Jīran (Gwalior State).	On the pillar of a cunetaph.	It is dated Samvat 1057 (1000 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) III of the Report.
4	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	It is dated Samvat 1065 (1008 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) IV of the Report.
5	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	It is dated Samvat 1057 (1000 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) V of the Report.
6	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	It is dated Samvat 1057 (1000 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) VI of the Report.
7	About four miles from Jaisalmer.	On a memorial stone.	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 534 (1158 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) VII of the Report.
8	About ten miles from Jaisalmer.	On a pillar . . .	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 539 (1163 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) VIII of the Report.
9	Gogā-kī-talāi near Jaisalmer.	On a memorial stone.	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 685 (1309 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) IX of the Report.
10	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 685 (1309 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) X of the Report.
11	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 685 (1309 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XI of the Report.
12	Foot of fort of Jaisalmer.	Ditto . . .	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 738 (1361 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XII of the Report.
13	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 738 (1361 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XIII of the Report.
14	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 738 (1361 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XIV of the Report.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

No.	Place.	Position of inscriptions.	Particulars.
15	Tukarāsar (Jaisalmer).	On a pillar . .	It is dated Samvat 1481 (1424 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XV of the Report.
16	Vyāson-kī-baiṭhaka (Jaisalmer).	On the slab of a wall.	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 813 (1438 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XVI of the Report.
17	Fort of Jaisalmer	Ditto . .	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 813 (1438 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XVII of the Report.
18	Ditto . .	On a pillar . .	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 813 (1438 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XVIII of the Report.
19	Ditto . .	On the slab of a wall.	It is dated Samvat 1512 (1456 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XIX of the Report.
20	Jaisalmer . .	On a memorial tablet.	It is dated Samvat 1539 (1482 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XX of the Report.
21	Fort of Jaisalmer	On the slab of a wall.	It is dated Samvat 1614 (1558 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XXI of the Report.
22	Jiran (Gwalior State).	Originally on the slab of a temple.	It is dated Samvat 1617 (1560 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XXII of the Report.
23	Lodravā (Jaisalmer State).	On the pillar of a temple.	It is dated Samvat 1626 (1570 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XXIII of the Report.
24	Hazurishah's Takiya near Jaisalmer.	Above a door . .	It is dated Samvat 1656 (1600 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XXIV of the Report.
25	Near Jaisalmer . .	On a pillar . .	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 993 (1616 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XXV of the Report.
26	Jaisalmer . .	Lying loose . .	It is dated Bhātika Samvat 993 (1617 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XXVI of the Report.
27	Fort of Jaisalmer	On the slab of a wall.	It is dated Samvat 1736 (1680 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4 (b) XXVII of the Report.

APPENDIX C.

List of coins received in the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1935-36.

Source of receipt.	No. of Coins.			Particulars.
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Townhall, Bombay.	3	..	..	Vijayanagar Pagoda of Sri-Pratāpadeva.
Ditto . . .	3	..	..	Sadāgivarāya of Mysore.
Ditto . . .	1	..	..	Haidar Sultan of Mysore.
Ditto . . .	2	..	..	Krishnarāya of Mysore.
Ditto . . .	..	4	..	Aurangzeb.
Ditto . . .	..	4	..	Shāh Jahān.
Ditto . . .	..	1	..	Akbar.
Ditto . . .	..	4	..	Muhammad Shāh.
Ditto . . .	..	2	..	Farruksiya.
Ditto . . .	..	2	..	Shāh Ālam I.
Ditto . . .	..	1	..	Shāh Ālam II.
Ditto . . .	..	2	..	Ālamgīr II.
The Director of Industries, Central Provinces, Nagpur.	..	1	..	Shāh Ālam II.
Ditto . . .	..	2	..	Mahmud III of Gujarāt.
Ditto . . .	..	1	..	Jaisingh of Jainagar (Baj-rangarh).
Ditto . . .	..	..	1	Srīdāmā.
Ditto . . .	..	..	1	Known as Vyaghrambari Coin.
Total .	9	24	2	

APPENDIX D.

List of books received in the library of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1935-36.

No.	Source of receipt.	Name of book.
1	The Manager of Publications, Delhi.	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXII, Parts I, II and III.
2	Ditto . . .	Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica for the years 1931-32 and 1933-34.
3	Ditto . . .	Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, Nos. 47 and 50.
4	Ditto . . .	Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1929-30.
5	Ditto . . .	Descriptive catalogue of antiquities recovered by Sir Aurel Stein during his explorations in Central Asia, Kansu and Eastern Iran.
6	Ditto . . .	Annual Reports of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, from the years 1923-24 to 1932-33.
7	The Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	Annual Report on South-Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1932.
8	The Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	Administration report of the Government Museum for the year 1934-35.
9	The Curator, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.	Annual Report of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India for the year 1934-35.
10	The Curator, Muttra Museum, Muttra.	Annual Report of the Curzon Museum of Archæology, Muttra, for 1932-33.
11	The Curator, Watson Museum, Rajkot.	Annual Report of the Watson Museum of antiquities, Rajkot, for 1934-35.
12	The Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.	The Quetta Earthquake 1935 (two copies).
13	The Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore.	Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of Mysore for 1930, 1931 and 1932.
14	The Director of Archæological Department, Hyderabad.	Annual Report of the Archæological Department to H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions for 1931-33.
15	Ditto . . .	Hyderabad Archæological Series No. 12.
16	The Government Archæologist, State Museum, Trichur.	Annual Report of the Archæological Department of Cochin State for 1933-34.
17	The Diwan, Banswara State, Banswara.	Report on the administration of the Banswara State, Rajputana, for 1931-32.

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

No.	Source of receipt.	Name of book.
18	The Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Jodhpur.	Report on the administration of the Archæological Department, Jodhpur, for the year ending 30th September 1935.
19	The Honorary Secretary, Society for promoting Buddhism in foreign countries, Monyun, Upper Burma.	Expositions or Niyama Dipani edited by Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys Davids.
20	Purchased	Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. IX, Parts I, II, III, IV.
21	Ditto	Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. I, Parts I and II; Vol. II, Parts I and II; Vol. III, Parts I and II; Vol. IV, Parts I and II; Vol. V, Parts I and II; Vol. VI, Parts I and II; Vol. VII, Parts I and II; Vol. VIII, Parts II, III and IV; Vol. IX, Parts II, III and IV, Vol. XII, Parts I—IV; Vol. XIII, Parts I—IV, Vol. XIV, Parts I—IV, Vol. XV, Parts I—IV.
22	Ditto	The Collected Works of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Vol. I.
23	Ditto	Proceedings of the Sixth Oriental Conference, Patna.
24	Ditto	K. B. Pathak Commemoration Volume.
25	Ditto	The Jaipur Album.
26	Ditto	History of Indian literature, Vol. II, by M. Winternitz.
27	Ditto	Calcutta Oriental Journal, Vols. I, II and III.

APPENDIX E.

Abstract of receipts and expenditure of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year 1935-36.

Item No.	Particulars.	Amount.		Item No.	Particulars.	Amount.	
		Rs.	P.			Rs.	P.
	RECEIPTS.						
1	Opening balance on the 1st April 1935 .	2,141	6 5			3,000	0 0
2	Government grant to meet the cost of Government Establishment.	4,680	5 0			1,080	0 0
3	Ajmer Municipal Committee's grant for the year.	466	10 8			288	0 0
4	Beawar Municipal Committee's grant for the year.	150	0 0			182	0 0
5	Kekri Municipal Committee's grant for the year.	35	0 0			336	0 0
6	Ajmer District Board Committee's grant for the year.	240	0 0			150	5 0
7	Interest on the Post Office Savings Bank Account, Ajmer.	57	5 4			39	4 0
8	Salv of article	4	0 0			213	6 3
	Total .	7,774	11 5			135	11 9
						5,424	11 0
						2,350	0 5
						7,774	11 5

*Balance on hand Rs. 45-8-10 + deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, Ajmer, Rs. 2,304-7-7, total Rs. 2,350-0-5.

GAURISHANKAR H. OJHA,
Curator, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.



Annual Report on the Working of
the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for
the year ending 31st March 1937

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NO. 123.

FROM

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA RAI BAHADUR

GAURISHANKAR H. OJHA,

CURATOR, RAJPUTANA MUSEUM,

AJMER.

TO

THE PRESIDENT,

WORKING COMMITTEE, RAJPUTANA MUSEUM,

AJMER.

Dated Ajmer, the 7th October 1937.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March 1937.

2. *Management*.—During the year under report L. C. L. Griffin, Esq., I. C. S., Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, held the office of the President of the Working Committee of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. A meeting of the Working Committee was held in October 1936.

3. *Tour*.—During the year under report I remained 11 days on tour and travelled 351 miles by rail and 276 miles by road. I visited Sindrath, Medā, Mirpur, Kālandri, Maḍavāḍiā, Barlut, Jānvāl, Pāḍiva Ārānā, Pindwārā, Nāndiā, Kojrā, Pāṭanārayana, Rishikesh and Sirohi in the Sirohi State and Pisāngan in the Ajmer district.

During the ensuing year I propose to tour in the Jaipur, Udaipur Bikaner, Sirohi and Dungarpur States.

4. *Acquisitions*.—The total number of additions to the Museum and the Museum library during the year was as follows :—

(a) Antiquities	<i>nil</i> .
(b) Inscriptions copied	19
(c) Coins	49
(d) Books (in the library)	48

— (b) I. *Inscriptions copied*.—An inscription engraved on the pedestal of one of the two standing Jain images (Kāyotsarga) in the Jain temple at Pindwārā in the Sirohi State. It is dated samvat 744 (687 A. D.), and contains four verses in five lines. Owing to the daily washing of the image, nearly half portions of the second and third lines have been defaced. The summary of the preserved portion is as follows :—

After the eulogy of the Jain images, it is recorded that Dronovaka Yaśodeva caused to be constructed the beautiful pair of Jain images. They were made by the architect Śivanāga, who was as skilful as Pitāmaha (Brahmā) in his art.

This is the oldest Jain inscription found in Rajputana up to this time.

— II. An inscription engraved on the pedestal of a Jain image in the Jain temple at Dayānāji in the Sirohi State. It is dated the 6th day of the bright half of Āshāḍha, samvat 1024 (16th June 967 A. D.), and records that, during the reign of Krishṇarāja, the image of Vīranātha (Mahāvīra) was set up by Vardhamāna belonging to the Veshṭitaka family.

It was made by the great artist Narāditya.

Krishṇarāja of this inscription was the Parmāra ruler of Ābu, who was the son of Āraṇyarāja and grandson of Utpalarāja. This is the oldest inscription of the Paramāra rulers of Ābu.

— III. An inscription engraved on the back of a brass image of Pārśvanātha in the temple of Sumatinātha at Medā in the Sirohi State. It is dated the 5th day of the bright half of Vaisākha, samvat 1074 (4th April 1017 A. D.) and records that the Śrāvaka Sāhila set up the image.

— IV. An inscription engraved on the back of the image of Pārśvanātha in the temple of Mahāvīra at the village of Pindwārā in the Sirohi State. It is dated samvat 1089 (1032 A. D.), and records that the image was set up by Mahattama Chachcha and Sajjana, sons of Śyāmanāga, and the Śrāvakās of Koranṭaka (Kotṛā in the Jodhpur State).

— V. An inscription engraved on the back of a *Paṭṭa* containing twenty-four images of Tirthankaras in the temple of Mahāvīra at the village of Pindwārā in the Sirohi State. It is dated samvat 1151 (1094 A. D.) and records that Śrāvaka Yaśovardhana, son of Vihila set up the *Paṭṭa*.

VI. Second plate (First missing) of some Chauhāna ruler of Nāḍol found at the village called Nānānā, about three miles from Bhagwānpurā railway station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is very much defaced and at the beginning records some minor grants by different persons. It records the grant of the village Bhiṇṭalavādā to Chandaleśvara and Tripurushadeva. Then it says that Mahārājādhirāja Āsarāja made some grant to some temple (portion defaced) on the 3rd day of the dark half of Kārtika, samvat 1173 (26th September 1116 A. D.). He also granted a village called Pinchhavalli when he went to see the house of Mahri Sobhikā on the 10th day of the dark half of Pausa samvat 1171 (23rd November 1114 A. D.). Then it states that Mahārājādhirāja Ratanapāla granted something (illegible). Mahārājaputra (prince) Sahanapāla also granted something to Tripurushadeva on the 5th day of the dark half of Kārtika, samvat 1192 (29th September 1135 A. D.). It then adds that Mahārāja Ālhanadeva also recognizes the grant of Kikā, Umā, Poṇapāla and Mānasiha made to Tripurushadeva on the 5th day of the dark half of Bhādrapada, samvat 1205 (6th August 1148 A. D.)

VII. First plate (Second missing) of the Chauhāna ruler of Nāḍol found at the place mentioned in No. VI above.

It gives the following account of the Chauhāns of Nāḍol.

In the family of Chauhāna was born Lakshmaṇa who built a temple of Śiva at Nāḍol. His son was Sobhita whose son was Balirāja. He (Balirāja) was followed by Vighrapāla, whose son was Mahendrapāla. His son was Aṇahilla, who was very brave and extended his kingdom tenfold. His son was Bālaprasāda. His younger brother was Jendrarāja, who fought at Shanderaka (Sānderāi) on the side of Bhīmadeva (the ruler of Gujarāt). His (Jendrarāja's) son was Prithvipāla, who defeated his enemies in the battle of Rohaḍavāpikā. His younger brothers were Jojaka and Āsarāja. Āsarāja killed the Turushkas (Muhammadans) when Prithvipāla was besieged by them. When his relatives captured the fortress of Māṇḍavya (Maṇḍor), he (Āsarāja) went there with his army, subdued his enemies and built there a tank.

VIII. A copperplate grant (engraved on two plates) of Chaulukya Kumārapāla of Gujarāt, found in the village mentioned in No. VI above. It is dated Monday, the 5th day of the bright half of Śrāvaṇa (Kārtikādi) samvat 1212 (24th July 1156 A. D.) and records the grant of one *dramma* per day from the custom

house of Nāḍula (Nāḍol) to the temple of Lākhanesvara inside the temple of Tripurushadeva* built by Lākhanadevī, daughter of Chaubāna Kuntapāla. It gives the following genealogy of the Chaulukyas of Gujarat in order of succession :—

- (1) Paramabhattāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramesvara the illustrious Mūlarājadeva, (2) P. M. P. Chāmuṇḍarājadeva, (3) P. M. P. Durlabharājadeva, (4) P. M. P. Bhīmadeva, (5) P. M. P. Karṇadeva *alias* Trailokyamalla, (6) P. M. P. Jayasimhadeva *alias* Avantinātha, Tribhuvanagaṇḍa, Barbarakajishnu (*i.e.*, conqueror of Barbaraka) and Siddhachakravarti (Siddharāja), (7) P. M. P. Kumārapāladeva, conqueror of the lord of Śākambharī. The grant was written by Mahākshapaṭalika, Thākura Mahādeva, son of Thākura Lakshmaṇa. The Dūtaka of the grant was Mahāsāndhivigraḥika Tha (Thakura) Delhana.

IX. A copperplate grant engraved on two plates, which is very much defaced and is of the time of Kumārapāla of Gujārāt and his subordinate chief Ālhaṇa of Nāḍol. It was also found at the place mentioned in No. VI above. It is dated Monday the 3rd day of the dark half of Pausha Samvat 1219 (26th November 1162 A. D.) and records that when Mahārājādhirāja Kumārapāla, conqueror of the lord of Śākambhari was ruling at Aṇahilapāṭaka, his subordinate chief Ālhaṇa issued the grant. After eulogizing the reign of Kumārapāla it gives the following account of the Chauhāns of Nāḍol :—

In the Chauhāna family was born Lakshmaṇa. His son was Sohi[ta]. His son was Balirāja, who was followed by Mahendra. Mahendra's son was Aṇahila. After him came [Jendra]rāja whose son was Āsārāja. Āsārāja went to Dhārā by the order of lord Jayasimha and forced King Naravarmā to take refuge in the fortress. His son was Ālhaṇa, who protected the army of the lord of Gurjara after destroying the army of the lord of Dhārā. His (Āsārāja's) maternal grand-father was King Dhūḍa of the solar family. His son was Vishnudvāra (?). His son was Haradatta whose son was Kumārapāla. His son Kīrtipāla lived at Devavardhanapura. His (Kīrtipāla's) brother was Haripāla, who defeated the armies of the Turushkas. The

* Originally the words "Āsalesvarajagatyām" were engraved, but all the letters have been struck off and on the right-hand margin Sri-Tripurushadeva-jagatyām is written in the same hand.

brother of Kumārapāla was Rudrapāla. His daughter Delhaṇadevī was the mother of Ālhaṇa. Ālhaṇa's son was Kellhaṇa. Ālhaṇa restored the village of Nāndānā to the temple of Tripurushadeva. Here ends the original grant which was written by Khelāditya. The blank portion written in bolder type says that Ālhaṇa gave Bhiṇṭalavāṭaka to the temple of Chandaleśvara and also four *drammas* per month to the temple of Gaurī built by his wife Śankarādevī inside the temple of Chandaleśvara. It further states that on Thursday, the 11th day of the bright half of Āshāḍha, samvat (Kārtikādi) 1220 (2nd July 1164 A. D.), Mahārājādhirāja Ālhaṇadeva granted some land in the village of Chānvodi to the temple of Tripurushadeva. This grant was written by Ṭhakura Śrīdhara under the orders of his lord.

— X. An inscription engraved on the back of a brass image of Chandra-prabhu in the temple of Mahāvīra in the village of Kālandrī in the Sirohi State. It is dated the 13th day of the bright half of Phālguna, Samvat 1228 (9th February 1172 A. D.) and records that Vāmana, son of Sā (Sāha) Netā set up the image.

XI. An inscription engraved on a pillar in front of the temple of Madhusūdana near Girwar in the Sirohi State. It is dated Wednesday, the 1st day of the bright half of Bhādrapada, Samvat 1245 (24th August 1188 A. D.), and records that Māṇḍalika Dhārāvārsha ordered as below :—

“Whoever Bhaṭṭiputras may be in the village Philīni belonging to the hermitage of Vasishṭha should plant every year in the garden at Philīni Rāyachampaka (?), Asoka (Jonesia Asoka Roxb), Bakula (Mimusops Elengi), Nārangī (The orange tree), Śatapatrikā (The white rose) and other trees. If they do not do so, they (Bhaṭṭiputras) will be punished like chāṇḍālas by the Rāṇakas.

— XII. An inscription engraved on the pedestal of a marble effigy of a person standing in front of a kite in the temple mentioned in No. X above. It is dated Monday, the 8th day of the bright half of Phālguna, samvat 1389 (22nd February 1333 A. D.), and records that the effigy of the kite, which fasted to death, was set up by Śreṣṭhi Mahapā, his sons Jaggu, Vijā, Suhaḍa, Sihā, Ratana, Gāngaṇa, Kaḍuā, Bhīma and others in the temple of Mahāvīra in the village of Kāladrahī (Kālandrī).

— XIII. An inscription engraved on the back of a brass image of Kuntunātha in the temple of Sumatinātha at Meḍā in the Sirohi State. It is dated Sunday the 5th day of the dark half of Māgha, samvat 1536 (2nd January 1480 A. D.) and records that Sā (Sāha) Munja, his son Sā Sālā, his wife Vīranī, her son Nāthā and his family set up the image. The consecration ceremony was performed by Jinachandrasūri of Kharataragachcha.

— XIV. An inscription engraved on the back of the brass image of Ādinātha in the temple mentioned in No. XIII above. It is dated Monday the 5th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, samvat (Kārtikādi) 1552 (18th April 1496 A. D.), and records that Vya (Vyavahāri) Bāghā of the village Nāndiā, his wife Suhāsini and her son Tilhā set up the image of Ādinātha for the spiritual welfare of his maternal grandmother.

(XV. An inscription engraved on a slab fixed into the wall of a Bāoli (step well) called Chakravāya at Todā Rāyasimha in the Jaipur State. It is dated the 2nd day of the dark half of Magasara (Margaśīrsha), samvat 1604, Śaka year 1469 (30th October 1547 A. D.) and records that the well was built by Purohit Chakrapāni and his sons Keśidāsa and Vishnudāsa during the time of Rājaśri Rāmachandra, son of Rājaśri Prithvīrāja and grandson of Rājādhīrāja Śrī-Sūryasreni. Chakrapani is said to be the son of Purohita Nārāyaṇa and grandson of Purohita Nāhaḍa. It is also recorded that at that time Pātisāha (emperor) Asalemasāhi (Salim Shāh), son of Sher Shah Sur was the King (of Delhi) and Rānā Udayasimhadeva, son of Sangrāmādeva (Sāngā) was the ruler of Kumbhalagaḍh. The name of the mason was Lālu.)

Rāmachandra of this inscription seems to be a local ruler.

XVI. A copperplate grant from Dungarpur. It is dated the 15th day of the bright half of Āso (Āśvina), samvat 1634 (26th September 1577 A. D.), and records that Rāyarāyaṇ Mahārāula Āsakaran of Girīpura (Dungarpur) granted the village called Hanslā to Dave Lakhmana, Dave Vaṇayanga and Dave Ananta together with the tax called Varāḍa, while staying at Vaneśvara temple and performing *Suvarṇa-bhumidāna* at the time of solar eclipse.

XVII. An inscription engraved on a slab fixed in the wall of a Bāoli at Todā Rayasimha in the Jaipur State. It is dated Sunday the 6th day of the bright half of Śrāvana samvat 1654 and Śaka year

1519 (10th July 1597 A. D.) and records that Rājā Jagannātha belonging to the Kūrma (Kachhvāha) family built the well. The consecration ceremony was performed by Krishnadāsa, son of Brahmadāsa. The inscription was written by Paramānandadāsa, son of Joshi Bhavānidāsa. The masons were Bhagavāna, Gopāla and others.

Rājā Jagannātha of this inscription was the second son of Rājā Bhāramal and younger brother of Rājā Bhagavānadāsa.

XVIII. An inscription engraved on a slab fixed in the wall of a Bāoli called Sārḍā Bāoli at Toḍā Rayasimha. It is dated Thursday, the 2nd day of the bright half of Vaiśākha (Kārtikādi) samvat 1661, Śaka year 1526 (10th April 1605 A. D.), and records that, during the reign of Rajaśrī Jagannāthadeva, Sāha Śrī Khetsī commenced the construction of the well but on account of his death Ākhā, his nephew Netsī and others completed the work of construction.

At the beginning, in the defaced portion it seems to have been recorded that Sāḍhaḍā Prithvīrāja lived at Chitor and held some high post under the lord of Mewār. He belonged to the Vaiśya family and had three sons namely Khetsī, Gadādhara and Ākhā.

XIX. An inscription engraved on a marble slab fixed in the wall of a Bāoli in the village of Sindratha in the Sirohi State. It is of the time of Mahārāya Vairīsāla and is dated Monday the 13th day of the bright half of Māgha (Āshāḍhādi) samvat 1736, Śaka year 1601 (2nd February 1680 A. D.). It records that the well was built by Sadākumrī, the wife of Mahārāya Akherāja (of Sirohi). The chief mason was Dudā, son of Śivadāsa.

The inscription also supplies the following information about the rulers of Sirohi :—

There was the lord of Arbuda (Ābu), the Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāya Surtānji belonging to the Devḍā branch of the Chauhāna family. His wife was Sukhābāi of the Sisodia family. Their son was Mahārāya Rāyasimhaji. His wife was Rambhavati of the Virapura family. Their son was Mahārāya Akherājaji. His wife was Sadākumrī belonging to the Rāthor family of Mudāsānā. Their son was Mahārāya Udayabhanji. His wife was Ratanakumrī of the Sisodia family. Their son was Mahārāya Vairīsālji.

(C) *Coins* :—During the year under report 2 gold, 34 silver, 1 copper and 12 billon coins were added to the coin cabinet of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer (Details are given in Appendix C).

(F) *Library* :—Books added to the Rajputana Museum library during the year under report are on archæology, antiquity and history (*Vide* Appendix D).

5. During the year under report, in addition to the Government grant of Rs. 4,466-11-0, Rs. 400 were received from the Ajmer Municipal Committee, Rs. 150 from the Beawar Municipal Committee, Rs. 35 from the Kekre Municipal Committee, as their contributions towards the expenses of the Rajputana Museum. (A detailed statement of income and expenditure is given in Appendix E of the Report.)

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

GAURISHANKAR H. OJHA,

Curator, Rajputana Museum,
Ajmer.

APPENDIX B.

List of inscriptions copied for the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1936-37.

No.	Place.	Position of inscriptions.	Particulars.
1	Pindwārā (Sirohi State.)	On the pedestal of an image.	It is dated Samvat 744 (687 A. D.) <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) I of the Report.
2	Varṇānā (Sirohi State.)	Ditto . .	It is dated Samvat 1024 (967 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) II of the Report.
3	Meḍā (Sirohi State.)	On the back of an image.	It is dated Samvat 1074 (1017 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) III of the Report.
4	Pindwārā (Sirohi State.)	On the pedestal of an image.	It is dated Samvat 1089 (1032 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) IV of the Report.
5	Ditto . .	On the back of a paṭṭa.	It is dated Samvat 1151 (1094 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) V of the Report.
6	Nānānā . .	On a copperplate	It is dated Samvat 1173 (1116 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) VI of the Report.
7	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	It is of the 12th Century A. D., <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) VII of the Report.
8	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	It is dated Samvat 1212 (1156 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) VIII of the Report.
9	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	It is dated Samvat 1219 (1162 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) IX of the Report.
10	Kālandari (Sirohi State.)	On the back of an image.	It is dated Samvat 1228 (1172 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) X of the Report.
11	Girwar (Sirohi State.)	On a pillar of a temple.	It is dated Samvat 1245 (1188 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XI of the Report.
12	Kālandri (Sirohi State.)	On the pedestal of an effigy.	It is dated Samvat 1339 (1333 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XII of the Report.
13	Meḍā (Sirohi State.)	On the back of an image.	It is dated Samvat 1536 (1480 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XIII of the Report.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

No.	Place.	Position of inscriptions.	Particulars.
14	Medā (Sirohi State).	On the back of an image.	It is dated Samvat 1552 (1496 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XIV of the Report.
✓ 15	Todā Rāyasimha (Jaipur State).	On the wall of a Bāoli.	It is dated Samvat 1604 (1547 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XV of the Report.
16	Dungarpur .	On a copperplate	It is dated Samvat 1634 (1577 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XVI of the Report.
~ 17	Todā Rāyasinha (Jaipur State).	On the wall of a Bāoli.	It is dated Samvat 1654 (1597 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XVII of the Report.
18	Ditto . .	Ditto .	It is dated Samvat 1661 (1605 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XVIII of the Report.
19	Sindrath (Sirohi State).	Ditto .	It is dated Samvat 1736 (1680 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XIX of the Report.

APPENDIX C.

List of coins received in the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1936-37.

Source of receipt.	No. of Coins.				Particulars.
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Billon.	
The Assistant Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Lucknow.	..	3	..	..	Muhammad Shāh.
Ditto	3	..	..	Shāh Ālam II.
Ditto	2	Ibrahim Shāh.
Ditto	—	..	8	Mahmud Shāh.
Ditto	2	Muhammad bin Sam.
Ditto	1	..	..	Indo-Sassanian.
Ditto	1	..	..	Bhojadeva.
Ditto	2	..	..	Ahmad Shāh.
The Director of Industries, Central Provinces, Nagpur	2	..	..	..	Śrī-Pratāpadeva Rāya.
Ditto	7	..	..	Muhammad Akbar II.
Ditto	5	..	..	Aurangzeb.
Ditto	1	..	..	Shāh Jahān.
The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.	..	4	..	..	Aurangzeb.
Ditto	1	..	..	Shāh Ālam I.
Ditto	1	..	..	Muhammad Shāh.
The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, Agra.	..	3	..	..	Shāh Jahān.
	..	1	..	..	Aurangzeb.
	..	1	..	..	Muhammad Shāh.
	1	..	Akbar.
Total . . .	2	34	1	12	

APPENDIX D.

List of books received in the library of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1936-37.

No.	Source of receipt.	Name of book.
1	The Manager of Publications, Delhi.	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXI, part VII, Vol. XXII, parts IV, V, VI & VII.
2	Ditto	Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, Nos. 49 & 51.
3	Ditto	Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for the years 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 (combined), parts I and II.
4	Ditto	List of Archaeological Photo-negatives part II.
5	Ditto	Annual Report of the Rajputana Museum Ajmer, for the year 1933-34 (8 copies).
6	The Empire Secretary, Museum Association, London.	The Museums of India by S. F. Markham and H. Hargreaves.
7	The Curator, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.	Catalogue of coins in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, the Sultans of Gujarat.
8	The Curator, Watson Museum, Rajkot.	Annual Report of the Watson Museum, Rajkot for the year 1935-36.
9	The Curator, Curzon Museum, Muttra.	Annual Report of the Curzon Museum of Archaeology, Muttra for 1935-36.
10	Ditto	Mathura Terracottas by V. S. Agrawala.
11	The Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	Annual Report on South-Indian Epigraphy for the year 1932-33.
12	Ditto	Administration Report of the Government Museum, Madras, for 1935-36.
13	The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay.	Epigraphia Birmanica, Vol. IV, parts I and II.
14	The Superintendent, Jodhpur Museum, Jodhpur.	Report on the administration of the Archaeological Department for the year ending 30th September 1936.
15	The Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore.	Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of Mysore for the year 1933.
16	The Librarian, Government Public library, Lucknow.	25th and 26th Annual Reports on the Working of the Government Public library, Lucknow for the year ending March 1935 and 1936.
17	C. W. Waddington, Ootacamund.	Indian India by C. W. Waddington.

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

No.	Source of receipt.	Name of book.
18	The Diwan, Banswara State, Banswara.	Triennial report on the administration of the Banswara State from 1st October 1932 to 30th September 1935.
19	Purchased	Ancient India and Indian civilization by Paul Masson-oursel.
20	Ditto	Hindu civilization by R. K. Mukerji.
21	Ditto	The embassy of Sir Thomas Roe to India by William Foster.
22	Ditto	Historical papers of the Sindhias of Gwalior.
23	Ditto	Mahadji Sindhia and north Indian affairs by Jadunath Sarkar.
24	Ditto	Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar Commemoration Volume 1936.
25	Ditto	The dynastic history of Northern India, Volume II by Hemchandra Ray.
26	Ditto	History of Medieval Hindu India, Volume II by C. V. Vaidya.
27	Ditto	Pilaji and Damaji Gaekwads by J. H. Gense and D. R. Banaji.
28	Ditto	Ur of the Chaldees by C. Leonard Woolley.
29	Ditto	The wild tribes in Indian history by Dr. B. A. Saletore.
30	Ditto	Ancient Karnātaka. Volume I History of Tuluva by Dr. B. A. Saletore.
31	Ditto	The Indus civilization by Earnest Mackay.
32	Ditto	Buddhist art in India, Ceylon and Java by J. Ph. Vogel.
33	Ditto	The history of North-Eastern India by R. G. Basak.
34	Ditto	An early history of Kausāmbi by N. N. Ghosh.
35	Ditto	The early history of Ceylon by G. C. Mendis.
36	Ditto	Baladitya by A. S. P. Ayyar.
37	Ditto	Downfall of Hindu India by C. V. Vaidya.
38	Ditto	Rajatarangini or the river of Kings by R. S. Pandit.

APPENDIX D—concl'd.

No.	Source of receipt.	Name of book.
39	Purchased	The Cholas, Volume I by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri.
40	Ditto	Mediæval mysticism of India by Kshitimohon Sen.
41	Ditto	The types of Sanskrit drama by D. R. Mankad.
42	Ditto	Proceedings and transactions of the 7th Oriental Conference 1933.
43	Ditto	Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Volume X.
44	Ditto	Pratima-māna-lakṣhaṇam by P. N. Bose.
45	Ditto	Prakrit Grammar of Hemacandra.
46	Ditto	The Deśinamamālā of Hemacandra by Murlydhar Banerji.
47	Ditto	The Buddha pratimālakṣaṇam by Gopinath Kaviraja.
48	Ditto	Devatamurtiprakaraṇam and Rupamaṇḍanam by U. M. Sankhyatirtha.

APPENDIX E.

Abstract of receipts and expenditure of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year 1936-37.

Item No.	Particulars.	Amount.		Item No.	Particulars.	Amount.	
		Rs.	P.			Rs.	P.
	RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.		
1	Opening balance on the 1st April 1936 .	2,350	0	5	Establishment :—		
2	Government grant to meet the cost of Government Establishment.	4,466	11	0	1 Curator (Pay and personal pay) .	2,746	3 0
3	Ajmer Municipal Committee's grant for the year.	400	0	0	1 Assistant Curator (Pay and officiating pay).	1,211	1 0
4	Beawar Municipal Committee's grant for the year.	150	0	0	1 Museum Assistant (Parrash)	288	0 0
5	Kekri Municipal Committee's grant for the year.	35	0	0	1 Charkidar	180	0 0
6	Interest on the Post Office Savings Bank Account.	52	13	11	2 Chaprasis	336	0 0
	Total .	7,454	9	4	2 Chaprasis	111	7 0
					2 Travelling allowance of the establishment.	44	14 0
					Hot weather charges	214	14 0
					Purchase of books	51	9 0
					Contingencies		
					Total .	5,184	0 0
					*Balance .	2,270	9 4
					Total .	7,454	9 4

*Balance on hand Rs. 58-3-10 and deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, Ajmer, Rs. 2,212-5-6, total Rs. 2,270-9-4.

GAURISHANKAR H. OJHA,
Curator, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

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Annual Report on the Working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March 1938

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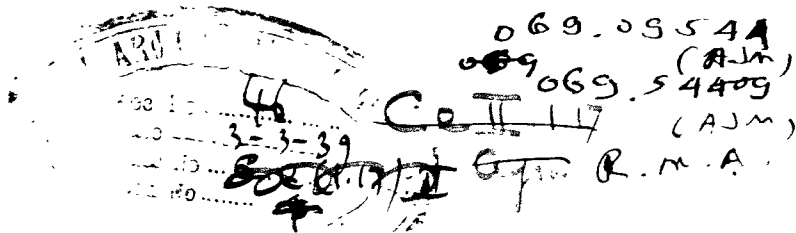
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*Agent for publications on Aviation only.

No. 9.

FROM

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA RAI BAHADUR

GAURISHANKAR H. OJHA,

CURATOR, RAJPUTANA MUSEUM;

AJMER.

TO

THE PRESIDENT,

WORKING COMMITTEE, RAJPUTANA MUSEUM,

AJMER-

Date: Ajmer, the 30th April 1938.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March 1938.

2. *Management*.—During the year under report B. J. K. Hallows, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, held the office of the President of the Working Committee of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. A meeting of the Working Committee was held in October 1937.

3. *Tour*.—During the year under report I remained 8 days on tour and travelled 696 miles by road. I visited Kedārnāth, Hindoli, Nenvā, Āntardā, Khajuri, Beroḍī, Suthar, and Bunli in the Bunli State and Deoli in Ajmer-Merwara.

4. *Acquisitions*.—The total number of additions to the Museum and the Museum library during the year was as follows :—

(a) Antiquities	7
(b) Inscriptions copied	15
(c) Coins	67
(d) Books (in the library)	24

(a) *Antiquities* :—

(1) Two musketry challenge shields.

(2) One small glass case containing seven bronze (or silver) and five copper medals.

- (3) Another small glass case containing two bronze (or silver) medals.
- (4) Two old muskets.
- (5) One perforated brass shield.

(b) *Inscriptions copied.*—

I. A fragmentary inscription built into the wall of the temple of Kedārnātha about three miles from Būndī. It is dated Samvat 1354 (1297 A. D.), and records the name of Vijīpāladeva (Vijayapāladeva).

This is the only known date of Vijayapāladeva of Bundi.

II. An inscription engraved on the pedestal of the image of Mahishāsūramardinī in Bikaner museum. It is dated Friday the 6th day of the bright half of Kārtika, Samvat 1474 (1417 A. D.), and records that Mahārāja Kelhāṇa and his son Chāchā set up the image of Devī Ghaṇṭālī, made by the artist Āpā.

I am unable to identify Mahārāja Kelhāṇa and his son Chāchā.

III. A copperplate grant of Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāṇā Rāyamala (of Mewār), and his heir-apparent Sāngā. It is dated Samvat 156 (1508 A. D.), and records that the village named Mahudā was granted to Joshi Mahesara. The plate is very much defaced and broken.

IV. A copperplate grant of Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāṇā Ratanasimha (of Mewār). It is dated the 12th day of the dark half of Phālgūṇa, Samvat 1587 (1530 A. D.), and records that the village Jāodā was granted to Dave Jaggā.

(V. An inscription engraved on a stone built into the wall of a Śiva temple about half a mile east of Hindoli in the Bundi State. It is dated Monday the 3rd day of the bright half of Vaiśākha Samvat 1686 (1629 A. D.), Śaka year 1551. It records that the temple was built by Mahārāja Partāpa, son of Hādā Hammīra, when the ruler of Delhi was Shāh Jahān, that of Chitor was Rāṇā Jagatsimha and that of Bundi was Rāo Ratana.

VI. An inscription engraved on a slab fixed in the wall of Tiwārā of the temple of Huṇḍesvara at Hindoli in the Bundi State. It is dated the 3rd day of the bright half of Vaiśākha Samvat 1689 (1632 A. D.) and records that the temple was built by Joshi Parasarāma, son of Ganesa, when emperor Shāh Jahān was ruling at Delhi, Rāo Chhatrasāla at Bundi and Rāṇā Jagatsimha at Chitor.

VII. An inscription engraved on a pillar of a cenotaph of Mahārāja-Kumāra Jessā. It is dated Wednesday the 11th day of the bright half of Phālguna, Samvat 1701 (1644 A. D.), Sāka year 1566. It records that the cenotaph was built by Mahārāja Śyāmadāsa, when the ruler of Būndī was Rāo Satruśāla, that of Delhi was Shāh Jahān and that of Chitor was Rānā Jagatsimha.

VIII. An inscription engraved on a pillar outside the temple of Kalyānarāya at Hindoli. It is dated the 5th day of the bright half of Māgha, Samvat 1715 (1658 A. D.) and records that the temple was built by Hādā Chhitar, son of Sher Khān when the emperor Shāh Jahān was ruling at Delhi, Rānā Rāyasimha at Chitor and Rāo Chhārasāla at Būndī.

IX. A stone inscription engraved on a slab built in the niche of a stepped-well. It is dated the 1st day of the dark half of Vaisākha, Samvat 1721 (1664 A. D.) and records that Sīsodanī Rājakumrī, daughter of Rāvat Singhā, ruler of Deoliā, and a wife of Mahārājā-dhirāja Hādā Rāo Satruśāla built the well and a garden. The daughter of Rājakumrī was Bāi Karmati, who was married to Rāhor Mahārājā Jasavantasingha of Jodhpur. The well was constructed under the supervision of Sukhadeva, son of Jyotsī Pitāmbara.

X. A copperplate grant of Mahārājādhirāja Mahārānā Rājasimha of Mewār. It is dated Wednesday, the 4th day of the dark half of Āshāḍha Samvat 1729 (1672 A. D.) and records that the fifth part of the village Bhāvli was granted to Misara Brindāban of Dasorā caste. The other four parts of the same village were granted to Tiwāri Tilā, Tiwari Mohana, Bhata Purushottama, all belonging to Pallivāla caste, and to Bhata Mātā of Saṭhodarā Nāgara caste.

XI. A copperplate grant of Mahārānā Jayasingha of Mewār. It is dated Wednesday, the 7th day of the bright half of Chaitra, Samvat 1740 (1683 A. D.) and records that 100 bighas of land i.e., the land of two halas were granted to Misara Brindāban of Dasorā caste at the village of Kānapura.

XII. A copperplate grant of Mahārājādhirāja Mahārānā Jayasingha of Mewār. It is dated Monday, the 15th day of the bright half of Mārgasīrsha Samvat 1742 (1685 A. D.) and records that 250 bighas of land were granted to Misara Brindāban of Dasorā caste at the village of Pīplī (Ahirāri).

XIII. A copperplate grant of Mahārāja-Kumāra Amarasimha of Mewār. It is dated Sunday, the 8th day of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa, Samvat 1749 (1692 A. D.) and records that the village called Sakariā belonging to the parganā of Mohi with an income of Rs. 500 was granted by Śribāijī to Misara Brindāban, son of Nārāyaṇa of Dasorā caste. The grant has been confirmed by the Mahārāja Kumāra.

XIV. A copperplate grant of Mahārāja Kumāra Amarasimha of Mewār. It is dated the 7th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada, Samvat 1750 (1693 A. D.) and records that 50 bighas of land equivalent to one *halavāha* were granted to Misara Ghanaśyāma, son of Brindāban belonging to Dasorā caste.

XV. An inscription fixed in the wall of a well at Bikāner. It is dated Sunday, the 2nd day of the dark half of Āshāḍha, Samvat 1756 (1700 A. D.) and records that Uchhrangdē of the Shekhāvat clan, who was the chief queen of Mahārāja Anopsimha (of Bikāner) constructed the well.

(c) *Coins*.—During the year under report 51 silver and 16 copper coins were added to the coin cabinet of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. (Details are given in Appendix C.)

(d) *Litrury*.—Books added to the Rajputana Museum library during the year under report are on archæology, antiquity and history (*vide* Appendix D).

5. During the year under report, in addition to the Government grant of Rs. 4,623-8-0, Rs. 366-10-8 were received from the Ajmer Municipal Committee, Rs. 150 from the Beawar Municipal Committee, Rs. 35 from the Kekri Municipal Committee and Rs. 240 from the District Board, Ajmer Merwara, as their contributions towards the expenses of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. (A detailed account of income and expenditure is given in Appendix E of the Report.)

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

GAURISHANKAR H. OJHA,

Curator, Rajputana Museum,

Ajmer.

APPENDIX A.

List of antiquities deposited in the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1937-38.

No.	Name of donor.	Locality.	Description.
1-2	The Superintendent, Detention Jail, Deoli.	Deoli (Ajmer-Merwara).	Two Musketry Challenge shields.
3	Ditto .	Ditto .	One small glass case containing seven bronze and five copper medals.
4	Ditto .	Ditto .	Another small glass case containing two bronze medals.
5-6	Ditto .	Ditto .	Two old muskets.
7	Ditto .	Ditto .	One brass shield.

APPENDIX B.

List of inscriptions copied for the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1937-38.

No.	Place.	Position of inscriptions.	Particulars.
1	Kedārnātha (Bundi State).	On the wall of a temple.	It is dated Samvat 1354 (1297 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) I of the Report.
2	Bikaner Museum.	On the pedestal of an image.	It is dated Samvat 1474 (1417 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) II of the Report.
3	Udaipur (Mewar).	Engraved on a copperplate.	It is dated Samvat 1565 (1508 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) III of the Report.
4	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	It is dated Samvat 1587 (1530 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) IV of the Report.
5	Hindoli (Bundi State).	On the wall of a temple.	It is dated Samvat 1686 (1629 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) V of the Report.
6	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	It is dated Samvat 1689 (1632 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) VI of the Report.
7	Ditto . .	On the pillar of a cenotaph.	It is dated Samvat 1701 (1644 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) VII of the Report.
8	Ditto . .	On the pillar of a temple.	It is dated Samvat 1715 (1658 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) VIII of the Report.
9	Ditto . .	In the niche of a well.	It is dated Samvat 1721 (1664 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) IX of the Report.
10	Udaipur (Mewar)	Engraved on a copperplate.	It is dated Samvat 1729 (1672 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) X of the Report.
11	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	It is dated Samvat 1740 (1683 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XI of the Report.
12	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	It is dated Samvat 1742 (1685 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XII of the Report.
13	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	It is dated Samvat 1749 (1692 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XIII of the Report.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

No.	Place.	Position of inscriptions.	Particulars.
14	Udaipur (Mewar).	Engraved on a copperplate.	It is dated Samvat 1750 (1693 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XIV of the Report.
15	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	It is dated Samvat 1756 (1709 A. D.), <i>vide</i> paragraph 4(b) XV of the Report.

APPENDIX C.

List of coins received in the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1937-38.

Source of receipt.	No. of Coins.			Particulars.
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
The Director of Industries, Central Provinces, Nagpur.	..	1	..	Aurangzeb.
Ditto	1	Kalim-ullāh Bahmani.
The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.	3	Muzaffar II.
Ditto	8	Bahādur Shāh.
Ditto	1	Mahmud III.
Ditto	..	1	..	Ālamgir II.
Ditto	..	4	..	Shāh Ālam II.
Ditto	..	8	..	Aurangzeb.
Ditto	..	5	..	Anandrāo Gaekwad of Baroda.
Ditto	..	1	..	Struck by some Peshwa in the name of Shāh Ālam II.
Ditto	1	Shivāji.
The Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Coin Committee, Patna.	..	3	..	Ālamgir II.
Ditto	..	1	..	Ahmad Shāh.
Ditto	..	2	..	Islām Shāh.
Ditto	..	1	..	Sher Shāh.
Ditto	..	1	..	Shāh Ālam.
Ditto	2	Shāh Ālam.
Ditto	..	4	..	Mahmud Shāh.
Ditto	..	1	..	Shāh Jahān.
The Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, Agra.	..	10	..	Muhammad Shāh.
Ditto	..	5	..	Ālamgir II.
Ditto	..	2	..	Ahmad Shāh.
Ditto	..	1	..	Shāh Jahān.
Total	..	51	16	

APPENDIX D.

List of books received in the library of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1937-38.

No.	Source of receipt.	Name of book.
1	The Manager of Publications, Delhi.	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXIII, parts I, II, III and IV.
2	Ditto	Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica for 1933-34.
3	Ditto	Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, Nos. 52 & 56.
4	Ditto	Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, 1934-35.
5	Ditto	The coinage and metrology of the Sultans of Delhi by H. Nelson Wright.
6	Ditto	Annual Reports of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the years 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34.
7	Ditto	List of Archæological Photo-negatives, part I corrected upto 31st March 1935.
8	The Curator, Archæological Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.	Reports of the Prince of Wales Museum for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37.
9	The Curator, Dacca Museum, Dacca.	Annual Reports of the Dacca Museum for 1935-36 and 1936-37.
10	The Curator, Watson Museum, Rajkot.	Annual Report of the Watson Museum for 1936-37.
11	The Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	Annual Report on South-Indian Epigraphy for 1933-34.
12	The Superintendent of Archæology in Gwalior State.	A hand-book of Gwalior by M. B. Garde.
13	The Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore.	Annual Reports of the Archæological Survey of Mysore for 1934 and 1935.
14	The Director of Archæological Department, Hyderabad.	Annual Report of the Archæological Department of H. E. H. The Nizam's dominions for 1933-34.
15	The Honorary Secretary, Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi.	Annual Report of the Varendra Research Society for 1935-36.
16	The Diwan, Banswara State, Banswara.	Report of the administration of the Banswara State, Rajputana, for 1935-36.
17	Purchased	Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. X, Parts I—IV.

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

No.	Source of receipt.	Name of book.
18	Purchased	Journal of the Indian History by Krishna-swami Aiyangar.
19	Ditto	Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology for 1935.
20	Ditto	Archæological remains and excavations at Bairat by R. B. Dayaram Sahni.
21	Ditto	History of Kanauj by R. Tripathi.
22	Ditto	Picturesque Orientalia by Sardesai.
23	Ditto	Jha Commemoration volume.
24	Ditto	Classical Sanskrit literature by M. Krishnamchariar.

APPENDIX E.

Abstract of receipts and expenditure of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year 1937-38.

Item No.	Particulars.	Amount.			Item No.	Particulars.	Amount.				
		Ra.	A.	P.			Ra.	A.	P.		

• Balance on hand Rs. 67-13-0 + deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, Ajmer, Rs. 2,319-4-1, total Rs. 2,387-1-1.

GAURISHANKAR H. OJHA,
Curator, Rajpulana Museum, Ajmer.

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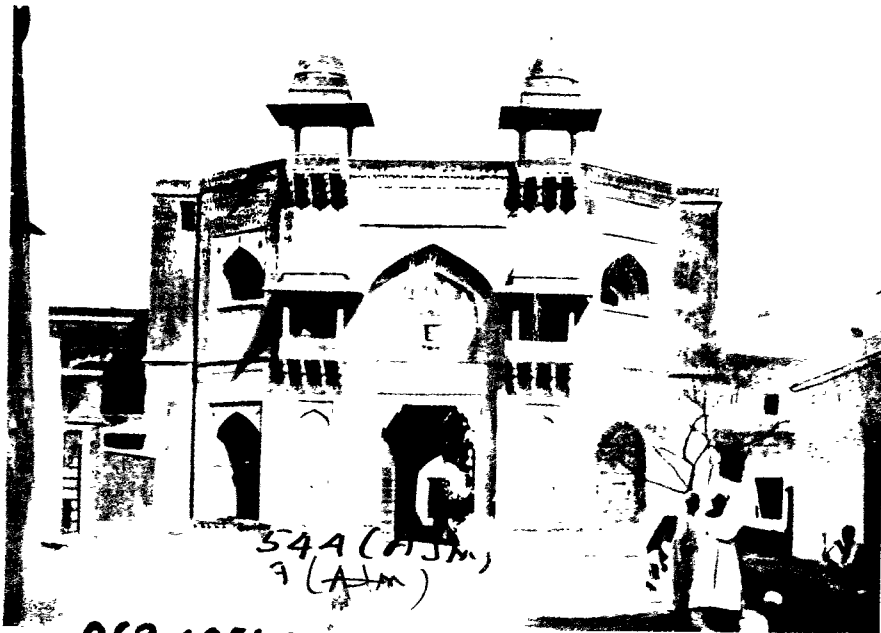


ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

WORKING OF THE RAJPUTANA MUSEUM AJMER

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1939



069.09544 R. M. A.

R. M. A.

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Annual Report on the working of the Rajputana Museum Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March, 1939

1. *Management.*—During the year, Mr. Hallowes, Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, held the Office of President of the Museum Working Committee. Mr. U. C. Bhattacharya succeeded R. B. Mahamahopadhyaya Gauri Shankar H. Ojha as Curator. A meeting of the Committee was held on the 30th April, 1938, to transact yearly routine work. In addition the President circulated the various resolutions passed by the Museum Conference of 1937 amongst members of the Working Committee and invited suggestions for the improvement of the Museum. Thereafter he personally visited the Museum and discussed measures to be taken to create more public interest in the institution and to increase its instructional value.

2. *Re-arrangement of the Museum.*—The first duty which devolved upon the new curator was to arrange a more attractive display of the exhibits in the Museum. The object of the re-arrangement was to meet the needs of different classes of visitors and to avoid over-crowding in the galleries. To provide room for a suitable display of typical specimens of different classes of antiquities of interest to the general public, the duplicate images and other less important exhibits were removed to separate rooms to form a "Reserve Collection", which was likely to be of interest to bonafide archaeologists and students only. The space thus made available was utilised to exhibit the following groups of interesting objects:—(a) pre-historic antiquities, (b) portraits of eminent persons of Rajputana, (c) photographs of important historical buildings and antiquities, (d) ancient arms and armour and (e) a few Muhammadan relics and pictures.

3. *Visitors.*—A visitors' Register was started this year to ascertain the total number of visitors each month. From the month of August 1938, to March, 1939, the visitors totalled 6,421, which gives a monthly average of 802 visitors. It is gratifying to note that the Rajputana Museum is becoming increasingly popular among students; during the year under review, it attracted a large number of school and college parties in company with their teachers.

Among notable visitors of the year, special mention should be made of the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, the Director-General of Archaeology in India, Madame Jean Locquin—a famous French archaeologist, and a party of British Public School boys.

4. *Tour.*—During the year 1938-39, the curator spent more than three weeks on tour and travelled 940 miles by rail and about 385 miles by road. In the District of Ajmer-Merwara, he visited places of archaeological interest in or about Bāgherā and Pisāngan, the *Chaubhujā* temple at Kekri, and the Badshahi mahal in the neighbourhood of Pushkar. The places visited in the territories of the Indian Princes include Eklingji, Nāgdā, Adbhutji, Sas-bahu temple, Māvli and Chitorgarh in Mewar; Bhāngarh ruins, Nārāyanī, Nilkantha, Naugajā, Alwar Fort, Salim Sāgar, tomb of Fateh Jang, Rajgarh Fort, Baghola Bund and Machari in the Alwar State; Amber and Chātsu in the Jaipur State.

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5. *Acquisitions*.—In the year 1938-39 many new exhibits were acquired. The following table shows the number of additions to the various sections of the Museum as well as to its library :—

(A) Antiquities (including 21 Photographs)	105
(B) Inscriptions copied	18
(C) Coins	35
(D) Books for the museum library	87

(A) *Antiquities*.—64 stone images and various architectural carvings (Museum Register Nos. 557-620) were collected from the ancient sites of Rajputana ; 20 Plaster of Paris casts of pre-historic seals and sealings pertaining to the Indus civilization, and 21 photographs including views of ancient buildings, temples etc., were acquired from various sources. The Alwar Durbar and the Archaeological Department of India have kindly promised to present a set of antiquities from Alwar and Mohenjodaro respectively.

A complete list of the new collection under this section is included in Appendix A. About a dozen objects of outstanding interest, however, are discussed in detail in this section :—

(i) A sculpture consisting of a finely carved “ mother and child ” (No. 595 ; 19” in height). The mother (‘ Ganeśa-janani ’) sits at ease on a lion, holding her male child by the left hand. Of her various ornaments a plain necklace with a round locket, and a girdle secured by means of rosettes deserve special notice. This piece of sculpture may be attributed to the 11th century A. D. It was obtained from Bāgherā in Ajmer.

(ii) An excellently executed stone image of an attendant (No. 604 ; Ht. 22”) holding a fly-whisk (chāmara) in the left hand. It is assignable to the 9th century A. D. and was found at Bāgherā, Ajmer.

(iii) Miniature female figure (No. 607). This broken sculpture is 5” in height. The figure wears a round ear-ornament and a plain necklace. It was discovered at Bāgherā, Ajmer.

(iv) Miniature stone figurine (No. 608 ; height 3½”) assignable to the mediaeval period. A covered casket is held by this figurine in two hands. It was found at Bāgherā, Ajmer.

(v) Door-jamb of stone belonging to the mediaeval period (No. 613 ; height 31”). At its lowest register a standing figure of Yama, holding a Khaṭvanga in the right hand, is carved in bold relief. Obtained from Nilkantha temple, Alwar State.

(vi) A bell-shaped capital (No. 585 ; height 11½”). This and numerous other Hindu architectural pieces of about 12th century A. D. come from Aḡhāidin-kā-Jhoprā—a famous mosque (Plate I, c) at Ajmer.

(vii) Varāha-Vishṇu (No. 619 ; height 32”), assignable to the 10th century A. D. This boar incarnation of Vishnu was acquired from the Chaubhujā temple at Kekri. Here Vishṇu has the face of a boar in association with his

normal body. This form he assumed to raise the Earth from the Waters at the commencement of a cycle of creation. He is in the alidha pose, or that of an athlete, with his left foot resting on a Nāga. Of the attributes held in four hands, only the mace and discus survive.

(viii) Lower fragment of an image of Mahishāsura-mardini (No. 599; size $13'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}''$). The goddess is depicted in an alidha pose with her right leg on a buffalo. The enemy of the gods (Asura) who assumed the form of a buffalo is seized by a lion, the vehicle of the Devī. The neck of the buffalo is depicted as severed from the body and the fighting demon is shown as just emerging. This sculpture may be assigned to about the 10th century A.D. It was obtained from Bāgherā, Ajmer.

(ix) Part of an image of Ananta-sāyī-Nārāyaṇa (No. 598; size $9'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$) assignable to about 10th century A. D. Vishṇu is shown reposing on the coils of Ananta or Śeṣha nāga. The right leg of the god is in Lakshmi's hand. On the upper portion of the slab three demons in the attitude of fighting are depicted. It was obtained from Bāgherā, Ajmer.

(x) Vishṇu (No. 596; height $38''$). This standing stone figure is a well-executed piece of sculpture assignable to about the 11th century A. D. The figure is well-draped and fully ornamented and wears a bejewelled kirita. There is a lotus halo behind its head. On the left and right upper corners of the slab are miniature figures of Śiva and Brahmā. Of the attributes held in the hands of the figure only the mace survives. Obtained from Bāgherā, Ajmer.

—(xi) Seated Pārśvanātha in white stone (No. 620) assignable to the later part of the 12th century A. D. The upper portion of this image is broken. Obtained from Bāgherā, Ajmer.

(xii) An excellently carved pillar (No. 589; height $32\frac{1}{2}''$) with a row of Kīrtimukhas among various other decorations. Found at Adhāi-din-kā-jhoprā, Ajmer.

(xiii) Cast of a pre-historic seal with a very finely represented Brahman bull above which there is a line of pictographic writing (Mohenjodaro No. B588). A garland of some kind adorns the neck of the bull. From Mohenjodaro, Sind.

(xiv) Cast of a steatite seal (Mohenjodaro No. DK5175; size $1\cdot4'' \times 1\cdot39''$) depicting a figure seated on a stool in a typically *yogic* attitude and surrounded by such animals as a tiger, elephant, rhinoceros and buffalo. Some scholars see in it the god Śiva in his aspect of *Paśupati* (Lord of Beasts), and date the beginning of the worship of Śiva from the pre-historic period. According to them, the Śiva cult is the oldest living cult in the world. From Mohenjodaro, Sind. (Plate I, a).

(xv) Cast of pre-historic seal, $1\cdot6'' \times 1\cdot55''$ in size (Mohenjodaro No. DK6847). A female worshipper is shown kneeling before a tree-goddess standing inside a pipal. In front of them stands a goat-like animal. A row of seven females occupies the lower register of this seal. From Mohenjodaro, Sind. (Plate I, b).

The photographs of ancient temples, images and other antiquities obtained from different sources during the year under report have been displayed in a multileaf stand specially designed for their proper exhibition.

(B) *Inscriptions copied*.—A list of inscriptions, copied during the year under report, is given at Appendix B. Mention may be made of the following:—

(i) An inscription written in the Brāhmi characters assignable to the beginning of the first century B. C. It is engraved on a massive slab originally affixed in a well at Ghosundī in Udaipur State. The stone is now deposited in the Victoria Hall Museum at Udaipur. It speaks of the erection of a “*pujā-silā-prākāra*” (enclosure for worship). As this is one of the earliest epigraphs of Rajputana, its estampage has been exhibited in the Inscription Gallery along with the Barli Inscription of the 5th century B. C.

(ii) An extremely defaced inscription (circa 10th century A. D.) engraved on a pillar lying in a lake at Pisāngan, Ajmer. This begins with homage to Aditya (Sun-God) and there is mention of Vājapeya and Aśvamedha sacrifices. A name Vishṇuvarman (?) also occurs in this epigraph.

(iii) A second inscription engraved on a stone pillar standing in a street of Pisāngan. This epigraph which is dated Samvat 1063 (=1006 A. D.) opens with obeisance to Śiva and mentions one Dāmodara, son of Vishṇu. Attempts are being made to acquire these two stone pillars for the Rajputana Museum, and also to make arrangements to protect the previously discovered Pisāngan inscription near the Hādelā Tank (of the time of the Paramāra Raghunātha.)

— (iv) An inscription from Bāgherā, Ajmer, engraved on the pedestal of a fragmentary image of Pārśvanātha. It is dated Saturday, the 13th day of the bright half of Chaitra, Samvat 1231 (=1174 A. D.) and records the adoration of Pārśvanātha by one Dutaka. This image has now been acquired for the Rajputana Museum.

During the curator's visit to Bāgherā, he also came across many other inscriptions (assignable mostly to the 11-13th centuries A. D.) engraved on pedestals or on the back of Jaina figures. Unfortunately these images are housed in a Jaina temple and the temple owners object to any impressions being taken of the inscriptions.

(v) A pillar inscription in three lines at Adhāi-din-kā-jhoprā, Ajmer. It is dated the 8th day of the dark half of Jyeshtha, Samvat 1462 (=1405 A. D.) and records the name of one Dharmā—a resident of Bundi. This epigraph has been noticed in Cunningham's Archaeological Survey Report, Vol. II, p. 259.

— (vi) An inscription engraved on the pedestal of an image of Sambhavanātha—the third tirthankara. It is dated Friday, the 11th day of the dark half of Jyeshtha, Samvat 1510 (=1453 A. D.) and records the installation of an image of Sambhavanātha which was consecrated by Jināsāgarasuri, a disciple of Jinachandrasuri belonging to the Kharataragachchha. This image is at present in the care of the Chief Minister of Alwar and no information is available as to the circumstances of its discovery.

(vii) An inscription engraved on a stone (size 14" × 8½") built into a wall of the upper storey of the Mahant's house at 'Eklingji' in Udaipur State. It is dated the 8th day of the bright half of Māgha, Samvat 1592 (=1536 A. D.). The corresponding Śaka year 1457 is also engraved. It is recorded that the temple was extended by one Narahari of the Pāsupata sect.

(viii) A Persian inscription engraved on a stone slab which is fixed above a door of the southern cell of the Badshahi mahal at Pushkar. It is dated A. H. 1024 (1615 A. D.) and records the completion of a building by Nuruddin Jahangir, son of Akbar the Great. It is also stated that he conquered the Rānā in the 10th year of his accession to the throne.* A copy of this inscription has been exhibited in the Museum.

(ix) A copper-plate (size 8·8"×3·6") grant from Bhinai, Ajmer, dated Samvat 1331 (1274 A. D.). It is recorded that by the orders of Mahārāja Bhagatsimha a grant of five *halas* of land was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

(x) A second copper-plate (size 5·3"×3·5") dated the 15th day of the dark half of Pausha, Samvat 1712 (1655 A. D.) from Bhinai, Ajmer. It records the grant of 31 *bighas* of land to a Brahman by the orders of Mahārāja Udaybhān.

(C) *Coins*.—The Museum's collection was enriched by the acquisition of 2 gold, 22 silver and 11 copper coins during the year under review. The details of these 35 new pieces are given in the list at Appendix C. Only one round copper coin from Nāgri near Chittorgarh, assignable to circa 2nd century B. C., deserves special notice here. This interesting coin—issued by the Śibi-janapada of the Madhyamikā country—is the first of its kind acquired for the Rajputana Museum. In this much worn specimen, only a cross-like symbol on the obverse surrounded by a few Brāhmī characters can be deciphered; while on the reverse there is a representation of a pyramid-shaped mountain with a wavy river below it. It is known, however, from better preserved and clearer specimens that besides these and other symbols on the obverse and reverse, the inscription in the Brāhmī characters may be read as "Majhamikāya Śibi janapadasa" i.e., (coin) of the Śibi janapada in the Madhyamikā country.

(D) *Library*.—The number of new books, including periodicals, added to the Museum Library was 87 of which as many as 38 were received as presents (*vide* Appendix D). During his annual tour the curator was given some valuable books by various Rajputana States. These include a complete set of "Vira Vinod" presented by the Mewar Durbar and "Ulwar and its art treasures" presented by the Alwar Durbar. In view of the museum's very limited funds, the acquisition of these costly works by purchase would have been impossible.

The increasing use of the Museum Library by the public has necessitated the classification of books on the card index system. Of late there has been a demand for library books. A proposal has, therefore, been put before the Working Committee to allow the loan of one book at a time to any bonafide scholar residing in Ajmer itself.

6. *Finance*.—An account of receipts and expenditure for the year under report is given in the Appendix E. In addition to the Government grant of Rs. 3,847-0-0, contributions amounting to Rs. 618-5-4 were received from the three Municipalities of Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri; Rs. 240-0-0 from the District

* For transcription Ajmer Historical and Descriptive, P. 145 may be referred to.

Board of Ajmer-Merwara ; and a sum of Rs. 100-0-0 from the Department of Archaeology in India for conserving a number of antiquities from Adhāi-din-kā jhoprā—a centrally protected ancient monument. This financial assistance is much appreciated.

U. C. BHATTACHARYA,

*Curator, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, and
Secretary, Museum Working Committee.*

APPENDIX A.

List of antiquities acquired for the Rajputana Museum during the year 1938-39.

Reg. No.	Description.	Size.	Place of discovery.	Remarks.
ADJ 557	Ornamental capital . . .	Diameter 22"	Adhai-din-ka-jhoprā, Ajmer. (Plate I C).	Stone antiquities bearing Nos. 557-561 and 566-593 have been acquired by the curator.
ADJ 558	Capital with inscription . .	Height 10"	Ditto.	
ADJ 559	Atlante figure	14" × 9½"	Ditto.	
ADJ 560	Seated god with female attendants.	15" × 14½"	Ditto.	
ADJ 561	Pillar with a row of <i>kirtimukhas</i> .	Height 14½"	Ditto.	
562	Ornamental pillar	Height 28½"	Unknown . . .	Presented by Rai Saheb Pandit P. B. Joshi. Ditto.
563	Ditto	Height 29"	Ditto . . .	
564	Fragmentary bull	Height 2½"	Government High School Compound, Ajmer.	Ditto.
565	Garuda	Height 10"	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
ADJ 566	Stone piece with three animals	13" × 9"	Adhai-din-kā-jhoprā, Ajmer.	
ADJ 567	Fragment with figures in niches.	Height 12"	Ditto.	
ADJ 568	Half of a cog-wheel-shaped architectural piece.	Diameter 31"	Ditto.	
ADJ 569	Architectural piece carved with lotus.	18" × 13"	Ditto.	
ADJ 570	Ditto	16" × 13"	Ditto.	
ADJ 571	Pillar carved with various designs.	Height 29"	Ditto.	
ADJ 572	Ornamental stone	22" × 15"	Ditto.	
ADJ 573	Ditto	22" × 19"	Ditto.	
ADJ 574	Standing figure	Height 15"	Ditto.	
ADJ 575	Śiva with bull Nandin . . .	Height 36"	Ditto.	
ADJ 576	Figure in a trefoil niche . .	Height 34"	Ditto.	
ADJ 577	Unfinished image of Varahi .	Height 47"	Ditto.	
ADJ 578	Ornamental stone	26" × 16"	Ditto.	
ADJ 579	Ornamental stone (Muhammadan period).	Height 22"	Ditto.	
ADJ 580	Ditto	19" × 16"	Ditto.	
ADJ 581	Ornamental piece with various carvings.	Height 12"	Ditto.	
ADJ 582	Architectural piece (Muhammadan period).	Height 11"	Ditto.	
ADJ 583	Part of a semi-circular piece with Arabic inscription.	46" × 7"	Ditto.	
ADJ 584	Base of an ornamental pillar.	Height 21"	Ditto.	
ADJ 585	Bell-shaped capital	Height 11½"	Ditto.	

APPENDIX A—contd.

Reg. No.	Description.	Size.	Place of discovery.	Remarks.
ADJ 586 .	Ornamental <i>Amalaka</i> . . .	Height 13" .	Adhai-din-kā-jhoprā, Ajmer.	
ADJ 587 .	Ditto	Height 13" .	Ditto.	
ADJ 588 .	Lower portion of a pillar with <i>kirtimukhas</i> .	Height 31½" .	Ditto.	
ADJ 589 .	Lower portion of a pillar with <i>kirtimukhas</i> .	Height 32½" .	Ditto.	
ADJ 590 .	Part of a pillar with reptiles carved on it.	Height 38" .	Ditto.	
ADJ 591 .	Pillar with Vishnu and other figures carved on four sides.	Height 39" .	Ditto.	
ADJ 592 .	Pillar with various reptiles and other designs carved on it.	Height 32½" .	Ditto.	
ADJ 593 .	Pillar with two rows of figures.	Height 35" .	Ditto.	
BR594 .	Gapeśa sitting at ease . . .	Height 23" .	Bāgherā, Ajmer- Merwara.	Nos. 594-608 and 620 were found at Baghera by the Curator. Thakur Saheb of Baghera kindly presented these stone objects to the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.
BR595 .	Mother holding a child . . .	Height 19" .	Ditto.	
BR 596 .	Standing Vi-hṇu finely be- jewelled and draped.	Height 38" .	Ditto.	
BR 597 .	Couchant Nandin; head damaged.	Height 14" .	Ditto.	
BR 598 .	<i>Anantasayi</i> Narayana; frag- mentary.	Height 8½" .	Ditto.	
BR 599 .	Mahishāsūramardini; upper portion damaged.	Height 11½" .	Ditto.	
BR 600 .	Head with a starshaped halo.	Height 9½" .	Ditto.	
BR 601 .	Head with a beautiful <i>kirita</i> .	Height 6½" .	Ditto.	
BR 602 .	Head with hair finely dis- posed.	Height 8½" .	Ditto.	
BR 603 .	Head of an image	Height 6" .	Ditto.	
BR 604 .	Attendant carrying a <i>Chāmara</i> .	Height 22" .	Ditto.	
BR 605 .	Man-lion incarnation of Vi-hṇu.	Height 16" .	Ditto.	
BR 606 .	Ornamental stone carved with three figures.	Height 19½" .	Ditto.	
BR 607 .	Female figurine; upper frag- ment only.	Height 5" .	Ditto.	
BR 608 .	Figurine holding a pitcher in hands.	Height 3½" .	Ditto.	
RG(A) 609 .	Old musket	Length 67½" .	Rajgarh, Alwar State.	Presented by Mahant Purushottam Dass, Ganga Bagh, Raj- garh, Alwar State.
RG(A) 610 .	Old shield made of leather . .	Diameter 21" .	Ditto.	
RG(A) 611 .	Gun-powder flask	Height 6½" .	Ditto.	
RG(A) 612 .	Bow and arrow	Length 35" & 27" .	Ditto.	
N(A) 613 .	Door-jamb with a standing figure of Yama.	Height 31" .	Nilkanṭha, Alwar State.	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Reg. No.	Description.	Size.	Place of discovery.	Remarks.
PG 614	Standing figure holding the end of robe with left hand.	Height 14"	Pi-angan, Ajmer-Merwara.	Stone objects bearing Nos. 614-618 were collected by the Curator with the permission of Raja Sahab of Pi-angan, who kindly presented them to this Museum.
PG 615	Vishnu held up by Garuda.	Height 11½"	Ditto.	
PG 616	Deity in meditation seated on lotus.	Height 15"	Ditto.	
PG 617	Figure holding a trident in right hand.	Height 13½"	Ditto.	
PG 618	Figure wearing fine drapery and ornaments.	Height 15"	Ditto.	
K(AM) 619	Varāsha-Vishnu	Height 32"	Chaubhaja temple at Kekci, Ajmer-Merwara.	Presented by the priest of the temple.
BR 620	Pāśvanātha with an inscription dated Samvat 1231 (1174 A.D.). <i>Plaster of Paris casts of Mohenjodaro antiquities.</i>	Height 12"	Bagnera, Ajmer-Merwara.	
621	Unicorn seal (Mohenjodaro No. DK 5419).	2 5" × 2.45"	DK area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	Nos. 621-640 have been acquired from the Department of Archaeology in India for the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.
622	Seal with Bāḥruani Bull (Mohenjodaro No. B 588)	1.8" × 1.6"	DK area B Section Mohenjodaro, Sind.	
623	Seal with short horned bull (Mohenjodaro No. DK 10965).	1.5" × 1.4"	DK area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	
624	Seal with elephant bearing pictographs (Mohenjodaro No. DK 5848).	1 6" square	Ditto.	
625	Seal with tiger (Mohenjodaro No. DK 7221).	1.3" × 1.2"	Ditto.	
626	Seal with rhinoceros (Mohenjodaro No. DK 5462).	1 5" square	Ditto.	
627	Seal with buffalo (Mohenjodaro No. DK 8957).	1" square	Ditto.	
628	Seal with two couchant deer (Mohenjodaro No. DK 7313).	1.1" × 1"	Ditto.	
629	Seal with goat (Mohenjodaro No. DK 8853).	.7" square	Ditto.	
630	Seal depicting buffalo with acrobats jumping over it (Mohenjodaro No. DK 5321).	1" × .8"	Ditto.	
631	Seal with tree spirit and seven dancing female (Mohenjodaro No. DK 6847).	1.6" × 1.55"	Ditto.	
632	Seal with a hero grappling two tigers (Mohenjodaro No. DK 12596).	1.45" × 1.4"	Ditto.	
633	Seal with tiger shown as turning back: Spirit of the tree is seen squatting on the branch of the tree. (Mohenjodaro No. DK 7035).	1.5" square	Ditto.	
634	Seal with Pipal tree from which two unicorn head and necks grow out on either side (Mohenjodaro No. B 63).	1.5" × 1.45"	DK area B Section at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	

APPENDIX A—*concl'd.*

Reg. No.	Description.	Size.	Place of discovery.	Remarks.
635	Seal with Śiva in his aspect of Paśupati being surrounded by a rhinoceros, buffalo, tiger, etc. (Mohenjodaro No. DK 5175).	1.4" × 1.39"	DK area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	Śiva cult goes back to the Indus period and so it is probably the oldest living cult.
636	Cast with bull, elephant, tiger and a crocodile (Mohenjodaro No. DK 4184).	1" square	Ditto.	
637	Terracota sealing depicting unicorn, elephant, swastika, altar, a kneeling figure and a deity inside split branch of tree (Mohenjodaro No. Sd. 3089).	Length 2"	Sd. area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	
638	Sealing (eyeshaped) with pictographs on two sides (Mohenjodaro No. DK 8252).	Length 1.7"	DK area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	
639	Copper tablet depicting a unicorn (obverse of Mohenjodaro No. DK (I) 803).	1.5" × 1"	DK area, I Section Mohenjodaro, Sind.	
640	Copper tablet with pictographs (Reverse of Mohenjodaro No. DK (I) 803).	1.5" × 1"	Ditto.	

Reg. No.		Remarks.
	<i>Photographs.</i>	
I	Gateway of Taragarh, Ajmer	Presented by the Director-General of Archaeology in India for exhibition in the Museum.
II	View of Taragarh with front walls and gate, Ajmer	Ditto.
III	Photograph of Colonel Todd (the author of "Rajasthan")	Ditto.
IV	Main gate of Akbar's fort, Ajmer	Ditto.
V	Akbari Masjid, Khwaja Saheb's Dargah, Ajmer	Ditto.
VI	Shah Jahan's Masjid, Khwaja Sahib's Dargah, Ajmer	Ditto.
VII	Front view of Adhāi-din-kā-Jhoprā, Ajmer	Ditto.
VIII	Central arch of Adhāi-din-kā-Jhoprā, Ajmer	Ditto.
IX	Details of carving on Adhāi-din-kā-Jhoprā, Ajmer	Ditto.
X	Marble pavilion, Anasagar Bund, Ajmer	Ditto.
XI	Anasagar Bund, Ajmer	Ditto.
XII	Abdullah Khan's tomb, Ajmer	Ditto.
XIII	Two images of Viṣṇu	Ditto.
XIV	Two images of Sun-god; one on a one-wheeled chariot drawn by seven horses	Ditto.
XV	Images of Surya, Yama and Gaṇeśa	Ditto.
XVI	Pillar of Victory at Manda-aur commemorating Yasodharman's success over the Hunas.	Presented by Mr. Viṣṇu Dikkar.
XVII	Capital of Aśoka pillar from Sarnath	Presented by Mr. U. C. Bhattacharya.
XVIII	View of excavations at Mohenjodaro, Sind	Ditto.
XIX	Jewelleries found in excavations at Mohenjodaro, Sind	Ditto.
XX	Toy cart, the parts of which have been picked up from excavations at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	Ditto.
XXI	Figures and statuary from excavations at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	Ditto.

APPENDIX B.

List of inscriptions copied for the Rajputana Museum during the year 1933-39.

No.	Locality.	Position of inscription.	Particulars.	Remarks.
1	Ghosundi, now Victoria Hall Museum, Udaipur.	Engraved on a slab originally stuck up in a well.	Brāhmi inscription assignable to the beginning of the 1st Century B. C.	<i>Vide</i> item No. 5 (B) i of the Report.
2	Pisangan, District Ajmer.	On a pillar lying in a lake.	Extremely defaced inscription assignable to about 10th Century A. D.	<i>Vide</i> item No. 5 (B) ii of the Report.
3	Eklingji, Udaipur State.	Engraved on a slab stuck up into a niche.	Inscription of the time of Naravāhana, dated V. S. 1028 (971 A. D.)	
4	Pisangan, District Ajmer.	On a pillar in a street	It is dated V. S. 1063 (1006 A. D.).	<i>Vide</i> item No. 5 (B) iii of the Report.
5	Bāgherā, District Ajmer.	On the pedestal of an image.	Dated the 2nd day of the bright half of Jyeshtha, V. S. 1227 (1170 A. D.).	
6	Bāgherā, now Rajputana Museum.	On the pedestal of image of Parśva-nātha.	It is dated V. S. 1231 (1174 A. D.).	<i>Vide</i> item No. 5 (B) iv of the Report.
7	Adhāi-din-kā-jhoprā, Ajmer.	On an architectural fragment.	It records some holy sermon.	
8	Bhinai, District Ajmer.	Engraved on a copper plate.	It is dated V. S. 1331 (1274 A. D.)	<i>Vide</i> item No. 5 (B) ix of the Report.
9	Adhāi-din-kā-jhoprā, Ajmer.	On a pillar	It is dated V. S. 1462 (1405 A. D.)	<i>Vide</i> item No. 5 (B) v of the Report.
10	Alwar (Lying in Chief Minister's Bungalow).	On the pedestal of a Jain image.	It is dated V. S. 1510 (1453 A. D.).	<i>Vide</i> item No. 5 (B) vi of the Report.
11	Machari, Alwar State.	On the wall of a Baori.	Dated V. S. 1515 (1458 A. D.). The name of one Sri-Rāja-praladeva is inscribed.	
12	Jaya-tambha at Chitorgarh, Udaipur State.	Two inscribed slabs of black stone in the 9th storey.	Genealogy of the Guhila Princes from Bappa to Kumbhakarna (who erected the Tower), and the important achievements of Mahārāna Kumbhā are recorded.*	Photograph of these inscribed slabs published in Cunningham's Archaeological Survey Report Vol. XXIII, plates 20 and 21.
13	Eklingji, Udaipur State.	Fixed to the wall of Mahant's house.	It is dated V. S. 1592. Śaka year 1457 (1536 A. D.).	<i>Vide</i> item No. 5 (B) vii of the Report.
14	Badshahi Mahal at Pushkar, Ajmer.	On the top of a door	A Persian inscription, dated A. H. 1024 (1615 A. D.).	<i>Vide</i> item No. 5 (B) viii of the Report.
15	Bāgherā, District Ajmer.	On a stone pillar	Dated Friday, the 8th day of the bright half of Jyeshtha, V. S. 1709 (1652 A. D.).	
16	Bhinai, District Ajmer.	Engraved on a copper plate.	It is dated V. S. 1712 (1655 A. D.).	<i>Vide</i> item No. 5 (B) x of the Report.
17	Surajkund, Ajmer	Ditto	Donation of 52,000 <i>bighas</i> of land in favour of one Phavāridasa is recorded. Seems to be a forged copper plate.	
18	Bāgherā, District Ajmer.	On a slab in front of Varāhaji's Temple.	It is dated Friday, the 5th day of the dark half of Kārtika, V. S. 1802 (1745 A. D.).	

* The nine storied "Jaya-tambha" or Tower of Victory of Chitorgarh (Plate II) was erected by Mahārāna Kumbhā for commemorating his success over the armies of Malwa and Gujāt. Some scholars hold that besides the two slabs referred to above there were originally five other inscribed slabs fixed around the wall of the ninth or the topmost storey of this famous Tower.

APPENDIX C.

List of coins added to the cabinet of the Rajputana Museum during the year 1938-39.

Serial No.	Source of receipt.	Metal.	Mint.	Particulars.	Remarks.
1	Director of Industries, Central Provinces, Nagpur.	Silver .	Tatta .	Square coin of Akbar .	From Chanda District.
2	Ditto . .	Do. .	Shahjahana- bad.	Round coin of Muhammad Shah.	From Saugor District.
3	Ditto . .	Do. .	Do. .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
4	Ditto . .	Do. .	Surat . .	Round coin of Aurangzeb .	From Akola District.
5	Ditto . .	Do. .	Akbarnagar .	Ditto . .	From Nimar District.
6	Ditto . .	Do. .	Surat . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
7	Ditto . .	Do. .	Do. .	Round coin of Aurangzeb, dated 1113 A. H.	From Chanda District.
8	Ditto . .	Do. .	Ahmedabad .	Round coin of Akbar .	From Nimar District.
9	Ditto . .	Do. .	Surat . .	Round coin of Shāh Jahān	Ditto.
10	Secretary, Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.	Gold .	...	Round coin of Sri Pratāp Devarāya II of Vijayanagar.	From Poona District.
11	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Ditto . .	Ditto.
12	Ditto . .	Silver .	...	Round coin struck by Pe-hwa in the name of Shāh Ālam II.	Ditto.
13	Ditto . .	Do. .	Golkonda	Round coin of Aurangzeb .	Ditto.
14	Secretary, Bihar Coin Committee, Patna.	Do. .	...	Round coin of Shāh Jahān .	From Saran District.
15	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Round coin of Shāh Jahān, defaced.	Ditto.
16	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Round coin of Aurangzeb .	Ditto.
17	Ditto . .	Do. .	Azimabad .	Round coin of Shāh Ālam, dated 1119 A. H.	Ditto.
18	Ditto . .	Copper .	...	Round coin of Shāh Ālam, dated 1194 A. H.	Ditto.
19	Ditto . .	Silver .	...	Round coin of Sher Shāh, dated 947 A. H.	From Hazaribagh District.
20	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Round coin of Sher Shāh, dated 948 A. H.	Ditto.
21	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Round coin of Sher Shāh, dated 950 A. H.	Ditto.
22	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Round coin of Sher Shāh, dated 951 A. H.	Ditto.
23	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Round coin of Islām Shāh, dated 936 A. H.	Ditto.
24	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Round coin of Islām Shāh, dated 950 A. H.	Ditto.
25	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, Agra.	Copper .	...	Round coin of Muhammad Akbar II.	From the Tajmahal compound, Agra.
26	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Ditto . .	Ditto.
27	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Ditto . .	Ditto.
28	Ditto . .	Do. .	Surat .	Round coin of Shāh Ālam II	Ditto.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Source of receipt.	Metal.	Mint.	Particulars.	Remarks.
29	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, Agra.	Copper .	Surat .	Round coin of Shāh Ālam II.	From the Taj-mahā compound, Agra.
30	Superintendent, Sardar Museum, Jodhpur.	Do. .	...	Round coin of Quthuddin Mubārak Shāh.	...
31	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Round coin of Alauddin Muhammad Shāh.	...
32	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Ditto. .	...
33	Ditto . .	Do. .	...	Round coin of Ghyasuddin Tughlak.	...
34	Mr. Roshanlal, Udaipur, Rajputana.	Do. .	...	Round coin of Śibi-janapada (Circa 2nd Century B. C.).	From Nagri near Chitorgarh.
35	Mr. Laxman Prasad Agarwal, Ajmer.	Silver .	...	Round coin of Aurangzeb .	...

APPENDIX D.

List of books added to the Library of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, during the year 1938-39.

Serial No.	Name of Book.	Source of Receipt.	Remarks.
1-3	Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India, Nos. 54 (Buddhist Antiquities of Nagarjunakonda); 57 ("Numeral-Signs" of the Mohenjodaro Script) & 58 (Rajagriha in Ancient Literature).	Government of India Publication.	
4-10	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXI, part VIII; Vol. XXII, part VIII; Vol. XXIII, parts V, VI and VII, Vol. XXIV, parts I and II.	Ditto.	
11	Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica, 1935-36.	Ditto.	
12	Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for 1934-35.	Ditto.	
13	Catalogue of the Library of the Director-General of Archæology by Sten Konow.	Director-General of Archæology in India.	
14	Annual Report of the Mysore Archæological Department for the year 1936.	Archæological Department, Mysore.	
15	Report of Archæological Department, Travancore, for the year 1112 M. E.	Archæological Department, Travancore State.	
16	Travancore Archæological Series, Volume VIII. (Text of Inscriptions).	Ditto.	
17	Some Archæological finds in the Idar State.	Director of Public Instructions, Idar State.	
18	Annual Report of the Victoria and Albert Museum for the year 1937-38.	Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.	
19	Report of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India for the year 1937-38.	Archæological Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.	
20	Annual Report of the Curzon Museum of Archæology for 1936-37.	Curzon Museum, Muttra, U. P.	
21	Report of the Watson Museum, Rajkot for the year 1937-38.	Watson Museum, Rajkot.	
22	Annual Report of the Dacca Museum for 1937-38.	Dacca Museum, Bengal.	
23	Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, for 1937-38.	Government of Burma.	

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Book.	Source of Receipt.	Remarks.
24	"Ulwar and its art treasures" by T. H. Hendley.	Alwar Durbar, Alwar.	
25	Administration Report of the Government Museum, Madras, for the year 1937-38.	Government Museum, Madras.	
26	Report on the Archæological Department for the year ending 30th September, 1938.	Jodhpur Museum, Jodhpur.	
27	Report on the Administration of Banswara State for 1936-37.	Banswara State, Banswara.	
28	One Complete set of "Viravinod" by Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Syamaladas.	Udaipur Durbar, Udaipur.	
29	An article on "The origin of the Pratiharas".	Dasharatha Sharma, Bikaner.	
30	Vira Siromani Rathor Durgadasa .	Ram Ratan Haldar, Ajmer.	
31	Archæological remains and excavations at Bairat by R. B. D. R. Sahnî.	Jaipur Museum, Jaipur.	
32-33	Catalogue of collection in the Jeypore Museum, parts I and II.	Ditto.	
34	Itihasa Nibaja by Pandit Ram Karna	Thakur Sahib of Nibaj.	
35	List of recognised Educational Institutions in Ajmer-Merwara.	Ajmer-Merwara Education Department.	
36	Annual Report of the Archæological Society, Junagadh, 1937.	Archæological Society, Junagadh.	
37	Necessity of Educational Museums .	J. C. Basak, Calcutta.	
38	Rigveda-Samhita, Part II; published by the Indian Research Institute.	U. C. Bhattacharya, Curator.	
39-41	Indian Culture, Volumes III, IV and V (three complete volumes.)	Purchased for the Museum Library.	
42	The New Indian Antiquary, Volume I. (Complete in 12 parts).	Ditto.	
43	Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Volume XI (complete).	Ditto.	
44	Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology, 1936. Published by Kern Institute, Leyden.	Ditto.	
45-48	India in 1931-32; 1932-33; 1933-34; and 1934-35.	Ditto.	

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Book.	Source of Receipt.	Remarks.
49	English translation of Vishnu Purana by M. N. Dutt.	Purchased for the Museum Library.	
50-51	English translation of Agni Purana, Volumes I and II by M. N. Dutt.	Ditto.	
52	Catalogue of Archæological relics in the Museum of V. R. Society.	Ditto.	
53	A handbook of Indian Art by E. B. Havell.	Ditto.	
54	The Outline of History by H. G. Wells.	Ditto.	
55	A peep into the early history of India by Bhandarkar.	Ditto.	
56	Historical sketches of Ancient Dekhan by K. V. S. Aiyar.	Ditto.	
57	Buddhist Cave Temples of India by R. S. Wanchape.	Ditto.	
58	Secrets of Tibet by Dr. G. Tucci and E. Ghersi.	Ditto.	
59	Ancient Civilizations by D. A. Mackenzie.	Ditto.	
60	Pre-historic, Ancient and Hindu India by R. D. Banerji.	Ditto.	
61	Indische Palæographie by G. Buhler with 17 charts.	Ditto.	
62-63	A guide to the Sculptures in the Indian Museum by N. G. Majumdar, parts I and II.	Ditto.	
64	Linguistic introduction to Sanskrit by Ghosh.	Ditto.	
65	Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary.	Ditto.	
66	Studies in Indian Antiquities by Hemchandra Rayachaudhuri.	Ditto.	
67	The groundwork of Indian History by Sen & Ray Chaudhuri.	Ditto.	
68-70	Barhut, Book I; Book II; and Book III.	Ditto.	
71	Ancient India by U. N. Ball.	Ditto.	
72	The making of British India by Ramsay Muir.	Ditto.	
73	Survey of India Map of Rajputana .	Ditto.	

APPENDIX D—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Name of Book.	Source of Receipt.	Remarks.
74	The position of women in Hindu Civilization by A. S. Altekar.	Purchased for the Museum Library.	
75	A handbook to the Art Collection in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.	Ditto.	
76	Chronology of ancient India by S. N. Pradhan.	Ditto.	
77-78	Gaya and Buddha-Gaya, Volumes I and II by B. M. Barua.	Ditto.	
79	Journal of the Department of Letters, Calcutta University, Volume X.	Ditto.	
80	Outline of ancient Indian History and Civilization by R. C. Majumdar.	Ditto.	
81	Southern Indian Bronzes by O. C. Gangoly.	Ditto.	
82	Education in ancient India by Dr. A. S. Altekar.	Ditto.	
83	Old Brahmi Inscriptions in Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves by Barua.	Ditto.	
84	Chittorgarh by Pandit Shobhalal Shastri.	Ditto.	
85	Cambridge History of India, Volume IV, edited by Sir R. Burn.	Ditto.	
86	How to observe in Archæology published by the British Museum.	Ditto.	
87	Catalogue of the Coins of the Ancient India by J. Allan.	Ditto.	

APPENDIX E.

Abstract of receipts and expenditure of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year 1938-39.

Particulars of receipts.	Amount.		Particulars of payments.	Amount.	
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Opening balance on the 1st April, 1938	2,387	1 1	Pay of the permanent staff (including special allowance).	3,698	13 0
Government grant drawn during the year 1938-39	3,847	0 0	Pay of two Museum Chaprasis (met out of the Museum Fund).	333	4 0
Annual contribution by the Ajmer Municipality	433	5 4	Travelling allowance of the establishment.	168	2 0
Annual contribution by the Beawar Municipality	150	0 0	Hot weather charges	45	2 0
Annual contribution by the Kekri Municipality	35	0 0	Purchase of books	271	2 0
Annual contribution by the District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.	240	0 0	Contingencies	106	10 3
Interest on deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, Ajmer.	46	5 10	Cleaning and re-arrangement of antiquities from Adhar-din-ka-jhopra—a Protected Monument.	100	0 0
Refund by the Rajputana Book House, Ajmer, out of payment made on the 27th March, 1936.	3	0 0	Total expenditure during the year	4,723	1 3
Received from the Department of Archaeology in India.	100	0 0	*Closing Balance	2,518	11 0
Grand total	7,241	12 3	Grand total	7,241	12 3

*Balance in hand Rs. 43-1-1 plus deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, Ajmer, Rs. 2,475-9-11 = Rs. 2,518-11-0.

U. C. BHATTACHARYA,
Curator, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.



(a) ŚIVA—PAŚUPATI



(b) GODDESS INSIDE TREE

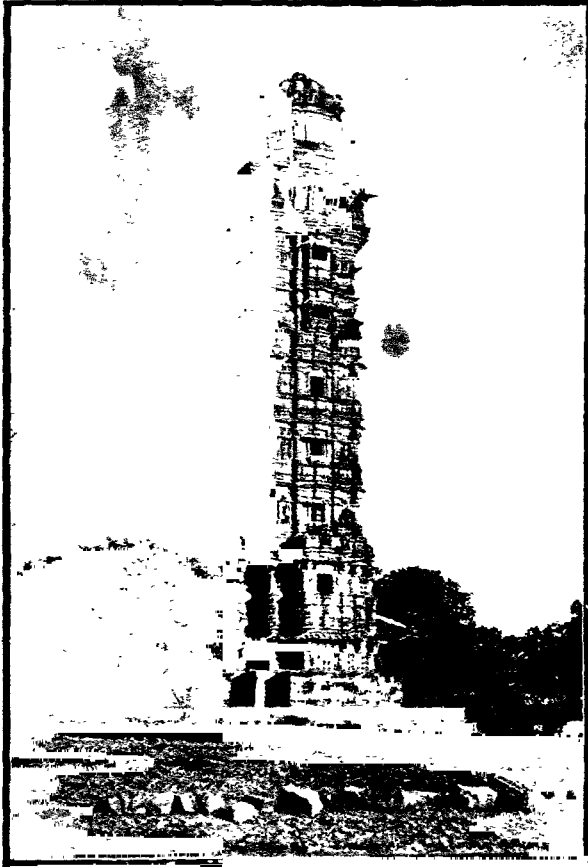
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The Arhai-din-ka Jhopra, Ajmer

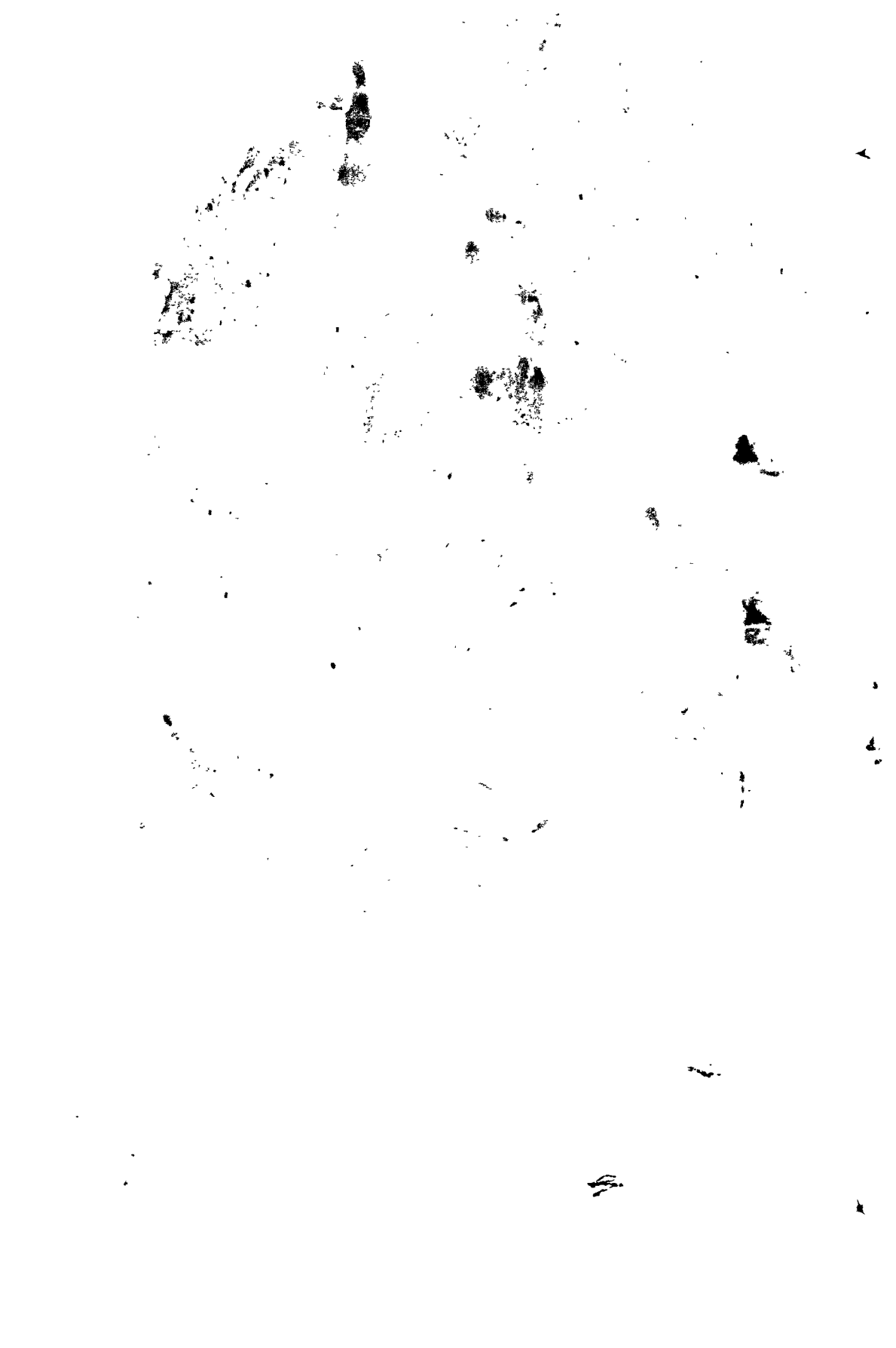
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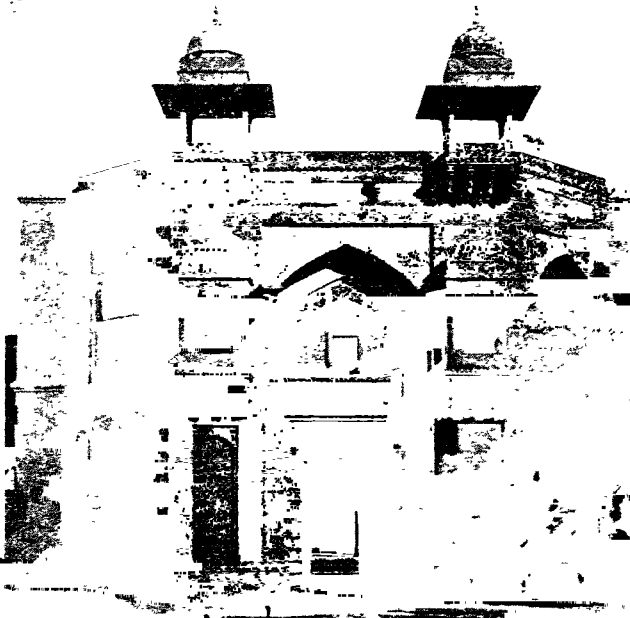


ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

WORKING OF THE RAJPUTANA MUSEUM AJMER

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1940



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FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot

GWALIOR—Jain & Bros., Messrs. M. B., Sarafa Road.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN)—Hyderabad Book Depot,
 Chanderghat.

MOGA—Army Musketry Stores.

NAGPUR—

Khot & Sons, Messrs. G. G., Sita Buldi, 3rd Modi Lane.
 Superintendent, Govt. Printing, Central Provinces.

NEW DELHI—

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Jaina & Bros., Messrs. J. M., Connaught Place.

Ramesh Book Depot & Stationery Mart, Connaught
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Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Hardinge Road.

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Raghunath Prasad & Sons.

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London Book Co. (India), Arbab Road.

Manager, Govt. Printing & Stationery, N.-W. F. P.

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POONA—

Deccan Bookstall, Fergusson College Road.

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International Book Service.

Ram Krishna Bros., Opposite Bishram Bagh.

QUETTA.—Standard Bookstall.

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Burma Book Club, Ltd.

Curator, Govt. Book Depot, Burma.

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R. n. A

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE RAJPUTANA MUSEUM, AJMER, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1940.

1. MANAGEMENT.—During the year under report B. J. K. Hallows, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, held the Office of the President of the Working Committee of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. A meeting of the Committee was held on the 19th September, 1939, for the transaction of yearly routine work.

The Museum was inspected by J. H. S. Waddington, Esquire, Officer for Rajputana and Central India Circle of the Archæological Survey of India. He laid particular stress upon correct labelling and proper registration of antiquities without which an exhibit loses much of its importance.

2. MUSEUM ACTIVITIES.—In all the varied activities of the Museum the year 1939-40 has been one of steady progress. Attempts were made further to develop its different sections by the weeding-out of redundant specimens and better placing of interesting exhibits. In the western facade of the central building were exhibited a few architectural pieces consisting of old pillars, finely sculptured door-jamb (Plate III), toranas, āmalakas and various other ornamental carvings. As there were very few Buddhist antiquities in the Rajputana Museum, two interesting stone images of Gautama Buddha were acquired from Sarnath, District Benares, and displayed in the north-east corner room of the main building. A few bronze images lying very badly corroded were chemically treated and made suitable for exhibition. One of them (assignable to about 12th century A.D.) represents a standing image of Buddha (Plate V) with the right hand raised in the attitude of offering protection (*abhaya*). In the coin section the punch-marked coins, representing the earliest known coinage of India, were chemically treated (Plate IV) and re-arranged. The lead coins in the Museum showed signs of gradual decay. Therefore, as advised by the Archæological Chemist in India, they were removed from their wooden cabinet to prevent any further deterioration and after necessary treatment were put into a metallic cabinet in which lead generally remains unaffected and better preserved.

With the permission of the President of the Working Committee a note on the Rajputana Museum was published in some newspapers with a view to stimulate more public interest in this institution. To encourage the students to make better use of the Museum for educational purposes as desired by the Government, notices regarding it were circulated to the important schools and colleges in Ajmer-Merwara.

3. VISITORS.—During the year under report His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was graciously pleased to pay a visit to the Museum and the main gate of the Mughal Fort (Plate I). The Curator acted as guide telling His Excellency the story of Sir Thomas Roe's visit to Emperor Jahāngir, and also took him round the most important sections of the Museum which he saw with interest.

The number of visitors to the Museum showed an increase this year probably due to the setting apart of every Tuesday specially for students. There were 12,014 visitors giving a monthly average of 1,001 against 802 last year. Among notable visitors mention may be made of Dr Kramrisch of the University of Calcutta, Lieutenant-Colonel Sheppard, Major F. J. Edmann, and Mr. M. A. Shakur of the Peshawar Museum.

4. TOUR.—During the year 1939-40, the Curator remained 42 days on tour and travelled 1,020 miles by rail and 265 miles by road. The following places were visited by him :—

In Kāman, Bharatpur State.—Temples of Kāmeśvara and Kōtīśvara and several old sites close by, Bābāji's Kuyā to which are fixed numerous old carved stones, Gokul where there is a collection of inscriptions and mediaeval sculptures, and the famous Chausat Khāmbā—an interesting old structure consisting of a cloistered square surrounding a spacious courtyard ;

In Bayana, Bharatpur State.—Nāroli, Ukhā mandir, Ukhā masjid, a Jain temple containing stone sculptures discovered at Nāroli, and Jhālar bāori ;

In Ajmer-Merwara.—Bonābāi bāori near Ajmer ; Dujudā tank, Nād and Hādela tank near Pisangan ; Dharmadā Kuyā and village Delwarā in Beawar ; and Piplāj Mātā to the south-east of Todgarh.

Under Government orders (*vide* No. 1054/393-A-37, dated the 29th June, 1939, from the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara) the Curator was deputed to the Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi, for a course of practical training in the proper preservation of the museum exhibits. He worked there in the Chemical Laboratory for a period of about one month.

5. ACQUISITIONS.—The following table shows the number of additions to the various sections of the museum as well as to its library :—

(A) Antiquities (including paintings and photographs)	378
(B) Inscriptions copied	14
(C) Coins	101
(D) Books for the Museum Library	66

(A) *Antiquities.*—A complete list of the collection under this section is included in Appendix A. About a dozen objects of outstanding interest, however, are discussed in detail here :—

- (i) Stone image of Buddha (height 2' 2" including tenon) of which the head is broken off. He is seated cross-legged on a thick cushion placed over a seat with moulded legs. His hands are held near his chest in the posture of expounding the Law. This sculpture may be assigned to the Gupta period on ground of style.
- (ii) Sandstone image of Buddha (height 11") seated cross-legged on a full-blown lotus in the attitude of preaching the First Sermon (Plate II, a). Behind the figure is represented the back of a throne * supported on rampant leogryphs. On base, there are traces of the Wheel symbolising the Buddhist Law ("Dharma-chakra" which Gautama set going in the Deer Park) and the five monks (Pañchabhadravargīya) who deserted Buddha at Gayā but afterwards at Sarnath became the first recipients of his doctrine. Six lines of inscription in the characters of the 10th century A.D. occur at the back side of this image.

* The pattern simulating the throne is, according to some scholars, derived from the Gandhara sculptures.

- (iii) Couple under a tree on which is sculptured a figure in meditation seated cross-legged on a full-blown lotus. Both the male and female figures are sitting in *sukhāsana* and the female holds a child by her left hand. There are other children represented near the couple. This fine stone-sculpture (Plate II, b) which is 8" in height has been acquired from Bayana in the Bharatpur State.
- (iv) An old shield (Dhāl) of hide, 1' 11½" in diameter (Museum No. AL 644). It has four metal bosses on black ground for providing necessary arrangement on its concave side for the purpose of holding it.
- (v) A peculiar kind of sword, 1' 9" in length (Museum No. AL 650). It has on its blade five inset circles probably meant for administering some sort of poison to the wounds caused by it.
- (vi) A long gun measuring 7' 8" in length (Museum No. AL 652) assignable to about 18th century A.D. It was probably used in firing at enemies through a peep-hole from behind a fort-wall without being seen from outside.
- (vii) Portrait of Humāyūn (Museum No. AL 658) carrying a white hawk on his left hand. The Emperor wears a red over-coat finely embroidered with gold flowers and leaves. On the ground where he stands flowers are delicately painted. This portrait is attributed to an artist of Alwar named Bali Ram and may be assigned to early 19th century A.D.
- (viii) Mughal painting representing Akbar the Great (1556—1605 A.D.) seated on a golden "Takht" with infant Salīm (Museum No. AL 659). A lady stands at the back side of the seated Emperor. This painting is assignable to about the 17th century A.D.
- (ix) Portrait of Salīm (afterwards Jahāngīr) attributed to a famous artist of Alwar named Chhota Lal. In this fine painting (Museum No. AL 660) the youthful and handsome appearance of Prince Salīm has been most skilfully delineated.
- (x) Cast of a bearded statuette wearing ornamented robe on which are carved in relief the sacred "tripatra" marks. According to some scholars this figure represents an ascetic with attention towards the tip of his own nose (*nāsāgrabaddha drishṭi*). The original steatite statuette of the pre-historic age from which this cast has been prepared was recovered from excavations at Mohenjodaro in Sind.
- (xi) Terracotta figurine of Mother-Goddess (Mohenjodaro No. C 2668) wearing a peculiar kind of fan-shaped head-dress. It is assignable to about the 3rd millennium B.C.
- (xii) Pottery vase (height 6") with almost pointed base. Its belly is deeply scored with line (Mohenjodaro No. L 841). This peculiar type of "scored pottery" is very frequently met with at Mohenjodaro and other pre-historic sites of India.
- (xiii) Chert flake (3" long) of peculiar shape which was probably used as a knife in the pre-historic age (Mohenjodaro No. Hr 3995).

- (xiv) Arrow-head of copper (Mohenjodaro No. 4968) discovered from the excavation of the pre-historic site at Mohenjodaro. It had pointed wing-like barbs which are now broken.

(B) *Inscriptions copied*.—A list of 14 inscriptions copied during the year under report is given at Appendix B. Here mention may be made of the following :—

- (i) Yūpa pillar inscription from Barnāla in the Jaipur State, at present housed in the Archæological Office, Jaipur. This epigraph of one line is engraved on an octagonal sacrificial pillar which is 21' 3" in height. It records the setting up of a Yūpa (sacrificial pillar) on the 15th day of the bright half of Chaitra, Samvat 284 (227 A.D.).

- (ii) Buddha image inscription from Sarnath. In this epigraph which is assignable to about the 10th century A.D. on the palaeographic ground, the following Buddhist creed formulæ is inscribed in six lines :—

“Ye dharmmā hetuprabhavā hetum teshām tathāgato
hyavadatteshañcha yo nirodha evambādi mahāś-
ramana.”

“Of all dispositions proceeding from a cause, the Tathāgata (i.e., Buddha) has explained the cause, and has explained their cessation also. This is the doctrine of the Great Śramaṇa, i.e., the Buddha.”

The image (Plate II, a) on the back side of which this inscription occurs has been acquired for the Rajputana Museum.

- (iii) Persian inscription on the reverse side of a stone slab, at present in the possession of the Gosāiji of Kāman. It records that a well which was filled up during the governorship of Muhammad Haji was re-excavated in the month of Ramzan, A.H. 669 (1271 A.D.) in the reign of Ghyasuddin Balban (1266—1287 A.D.) as the scarcity of water was causing trouble to people. This slab came out in course of the clearance work in a well, which is situated about half a mile outside Kāman in the Bharatpur State.

- (iv) A copper plate ($12\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ ") from a temple at Delwarā, a village near Beawar in Ajmer-Merwara. This land grant is dated Thursday, the 15th day of the bright half of Kārtika, Samvat 1726. It is stated that on the occasion of a solar eclipse, Mahārājā Jaswantsimhaji Rathor of Marwar granted 2,000 bighās of land for the upkeep of a temple in the village of Delwarā. Mahārājā Jaswantsimhaji of this inscription is no other than the famous Mahārājā Jaswantsimha of Marwar reigning from 1638-78 A.D., when the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb was on the Imperial throne of Delhi.

- (v) Inscription in six lines engraved on a stone in the western side of the Dujudā tank at Nād near Pisangan, Ajmer-Merwara. This inscription is dated the 15th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Samvat 1690. In the third line the name of one Sujansimha can be read. Probably he is Rathor Sujansimha, son of Kesrisimha, the founder of the present Pisangan Rathor family.

(C) *Coins*.—The Museum's collection of coins was enriched by the addition of 7 gold, 34 silver, 53 copper and 7 billon coins during the year under review. The details of these 101 new pieces are given in the list at Appendix C. Only a set of 17 copper coins of the Kushan kings Kadphises II, Kanishka and Huvishka deserves special notice here. These coins were found in a village called Arwi, District Bara Banki and the Government of the United Provinces, being specially requested on behalf of the Rajputana Museum, presented them. As this Museum had a very poor collection of the Kushan coins, the acquisition of these 17 important types will be of interest to visitors. The reverse side of many of these issues shows an effigy of a deity such as Siva, wind-god, sun-god, moon-god, etc., with Indian, Iranian and Greek names. It really bears witness to the fact that even inspite of their active patronage of Buddhism, both Kanishka and Huvishka had regard for various deities of other pantheons which occur on the reverse side of their coins.

Another interesting copper coin of Huvishka was acquired from a place called Pisangan which is about 20 miles to the west of Ajmer city. In this coin the Kushan monarch is represented as riding on an elephant to right. While on its reverse occurs an effigy of two-armed Siva standing to left with a long trident in his right hand and gourd in the left. As Huvishka's reign terminated about 138 A.D., the issue of this coin, discovered at Pisangan, can be safely assigned to the first half of the 2nd century A.D.

(D) *Library*.—The number of new books, including periodicals added to the Museum Library was 66 of which as many as 43 were received as presents (*vide* Appendix D). In view of the Museum's very limited funds, some authors were approached to make free presentation of their publications or to sell them at a concessional rate. As there was a good response, a portion of the annual allotment for the purchase of books could be saved.

6. *FINANCE*.—An account of receipts and expenditure for the year under report is given in Appendix E. In addition to the Government grant of Rs. 3,438-4-9 pies, contributions amounting to Rs. 585 were received from the three Municipalities of Ajmer, Beawar, and Kekri; and Rs. 240 from the District Board of Ajmer-Merwara.

7. A thankful acknowledgment of the gift of a number of very interesting exhibits to the Rajputana Museum by His Highness the Mahārājā of Alwar and the Director-General of Archæology in India has to be recorded here before concluding this Report.

U. C. BHATTACHARYA,
Curator, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer,
and Secretary, Museum Working Committee.

APPENDIX A.

List of antiquities acquired for the Rajputana Museum during the year 1939-40.

Reg. No.	Description.	Size.	Locality.	Remarks.
641	Stone image of Buddha. [Sarnath No. B (b) 197] in the posture of expounding the Law. Gupta Period.	Height 2' 2"	Sarnath, District Benares	On loan from the Director-General of Archaeology in India.
642	Stone image of Buddha. [Sarnath No. B (c) 62] preaching the First Sermon. Inscription assignable to 10th Century A.D. on back.	Height 11"	South of Jagatsingh Stupa, Sarnath, District Benares.	Ditto
643	Stone sculpture representing a male and a female figure seated beneath a tree. May be Jain Ambika with her consort.	Height 8"	Bayānā, Bharatpur State	.....
AL 644—AL 647	Four old shields of leather	Diameter 1' 11½" to 1' 2"	Alwar State	Presented by Alwar Durbar.
AL 648—AL 651	Four swords of which one is with five inset circles in the blade.	Length 2' 9" to 2' 4"	Ditto	Ditto
AL 652—AL 655	Two guns and two muskets	Length 7' 8" to 3' 8½"	Ditto	Ditto
AL 656—AL 657	Paintings representing Khamāj and Meghamallār (C. 18th Century A.D.).	....	Ditto	Ditto
AL 658	Portrait of Humayun	....	Ditto	Ditto
AL 659	Portrait of Akbar with his son	....	Ditto	Ditto
AL 660	Portrait of Salīm (Jahangir in his boyhood)	....	Ditto	Ditto

AL 661	Portrait of a Wazir . . . .	....	Ditto . . .	Ditto
AL 662	Portrait of a lady holding a fan . .	....	Ditto . . .	Ditto
AL 663	Portrait of Pratap Singh of Alwar (1740—1791 A.D.).	....	Ditto . . .	Ditto
AL 664	Portrait of Bakhtavar Singh of Alwar (1791—1815 A. D.).	....	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
AL 665	Portrait of Vinay Singh of Alwar (1815—1857 A. D.).	....	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
666—667	Portrait of Surat Singh and a musician before a noble.	....	....	Purchased.
668	Photograph of the battle of Haldighāt.	....	....	Presented by Mowar Durbar.
669	Photographs of Mahārājā Pratāp and Mowar Rājachhva.	....	....	Ditto
— 670—672	Photographs of (a) tower of victory with surroundings, (b) tower of victory and (c) Jain tower.	....	....	Ditto.
673	Curved sword	Length 2' 8"	....	Purchased.
674—676	Costs of a bearded statuette, monkey and parrot.	....	Originals were discovered at Mohenjodaro.	Nos. 674—1018 are on loan from the Director-General of Archaeology in India.
677	Cast of a stone ring carved with figures alternating with honey-suckle design.	....	Original was discovered at Taxila.	....
678	Terracotta male figurine	Height 2'	E area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	Mohenjodaro No. E.
679	Terracotta figure of Mother-Goddess	Height 3½'	C area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	" C 2668.

APPENDIX A—contd.

List of antiquities acquired for the Rajputana Museum during the year 1939-40—contd.

Reg. No.	Description.	Size.	Locality.	Remarks.
680	Mother-Goddess with fan-shaped head-dress.	Height 2½" . . .	.....	Mohenjodaro No. O.
681	Head of Mother-Goddess with pan-nier-like object worn on each side of head.	Height 1½" . . .	DK area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	" No. DK 4831.
682	Head of Mother-Goddess . . .	Height 1½" . . .	Hr area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	" No. Hr. 3389.
683	Mother-Goddess . . .	Height 3¼" . . .	Ditto	" No. Hr 2152.
684	Mother-Goddess wearing scanty robe	Height 3" . . .	DK area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	" No. DK 10760.
685	Fragmentary figure in a seated attitude.	Height 2½" . . .	Ditto	" No. DK 7188.
686	Bull with head lowered as if about to charge.	Length 1½" . . .	Ditto	" No. DK 9661.
687	Bull garlanded (?) . . .	Length 3½" . . .	Sd area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	" No. Sd 263.
688	Brahmani bull with hind legs together.	Length 3" . . .	DK area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	" No. DK 9518.
689	Fragmentary humped bull . . .	Length 3½" . . .	C area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	" No. C 2816.
690—692	Three terracotta buffalos (Nos. O, DK 6591, HR 1840).	Length 5½" to 4" . . .	.....	....

693	Ram (wavy lines indicate wool)	Length 3"	DK area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	Mohenjodaro No. DK 6471.
694	Fragmentary ram	Length 3"	....	....
695	Rhinoceros; wrinkled hide is portrayed by pitting.	Length 3½"	D area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	Mohenjodaro No. D 137.
696	Composite animal	Length 3½"	Hr area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	" No. Hr 2228.
697	Fragmentary bird on pedestal	Height 2½"	Ditto	" No. Hr. 3918.
698	Whistle (?) in shape of hen on pedestal.	Height 2½"	Ditto	" No. Hr 2429.
699—711	13 storage jars or pitchers	Height 1' 6½" to 4"	From excavations at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	....
712—718	7 Terracotta Vases	Height 4" to 2"	Ditto.	....
719—728	10 Miniature Vases	Height 2" to 1½"	Ditto.	....
729	Flared mouthed Vase	Height 11"	Ditto	Mohenjodaro No. E 1159.
730	Ditto ; base broader	Height 11½"	Ditto	" No. DK 3350.
731—748	18 Tumblers or beakers	Height 5½" to 1"	Ditto.	....
749—766	18 Vases with almost pointed base ("Scored pottery").	Height 7" to 4½"	Ditto	(A common Pre-historic type.)
767—771	5 Wide shouldered Vases with narrow base.	Height 2½" to 1½"	Ditto.	....
772—836	65 Pottery antiquities consisting of goblets, kohlpot, vases, hearers, saucers, jar-covers, lids, offering-stands, toy-cart, rattle, marbles, bangles etc.	....	Ditto.	....
837—856	20 Pottery beads	....	Ditto.	....

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

List of antiquities acquired for the Rajputana Museum during the year 1939-40—concl'd.

Reg. No.	Description.	Size.	Locality.	Remarks.
857	Spindle whorl	Diameter $1\frac{1}{4}$ "	From excavations at Mohenjodaro, Sind.	Mohenjodaro No. HR.
858—880	23 Terracotta cakes, cones etc. . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.	
881—882	2 Fragmentary Lingas (?)	Height $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 2"	Ditto.	
883—898	16 pots/lands some of which are painted with various designs. . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.	
899—901	3 old bricks (Mohenjodaro, Nos. L 469, Sd., & HR.). . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.	
902—953	52 Pre-historic stone objects consisting of weights, mace-head, pillar base or basal part of the phallic emblem, burnisher, chert cores, stone knives etc. . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.	
954—964	11 Faience and paste antiquities consisting of bangles, gamesman, nose-stud etc. . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.	
965—974	10 Pre-historic antiquities of copper and bronze consisting of spear, blade-axe, arrow-head, bangle, chisel, needle, awl etc. . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.	
975—976	One rod and one casting stick of ivory. . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.	Mohenjodaro Nos. DK. I. 256 & 338.

977—1007	31 shell antiquities consisting of ladles, bangles, spindle-whorl and inlay pieces.	....	Ditto.
1008—1017	10 antiquities consisting of various kinds of beads, carnelian tubes, pendant, spacer etc.	....	Ditto.
1018	Small portion of carbonized wheat .	....	L area at Mohenjodaro, Sind.
			Mohenjodaro No. L 855.

APPENDIX B.

List of inscriptions copied for the Rajputana Museum during the year 1939-40.

No.	Locality.	Position of inscription.	Particulars.	Remarks.
1	Barnēla, Jaipur State .	Yūpapillar Inscription No. I . . .	Records the setting up of a Yūpa in Samvat 284 (227 A.D.).	
2	Ditto .	Ditto No. II. . .	Dated the 15th day of the bright fortnight of Jyeshṭha, Samvat 335 (278 A.D.).	
3	Kāman, Bharatpur State .	On a pillar of reddish stone built into the courtwall of the Chauṣat Khamba.	Records the erection of a temple of Viṣṇu during the reign of the Saurasena Chief Valsadīman. On palaeographic ground it may be assigned to about the 8th Century A.D.	
4	Beyānā, Bharatpur State .	Fixed into the wall of the Ukā Mandir .	Dated Monday, the 12th day of the bright half of Māgha Samvat 1012 (955 A.D.).	
5	Sarnath, United Provinces .	Engraved on the back of a Buddha image.	The Buddhist creed "Ye Dharmā, hetu-prabhavā, etc." is inscribed in the characters of the 10th Century A.D.	
6	Kāman, Bharatpur State .	Persian inscription on a stone slab . . .	Records that a well was re-excavated in the month of Ramzān, A. H. 669 (1271 A.D.) during the reign of Ghiyās-ud-Din Balban.	
7	Thanwala, Jodhpur State .	On a stone standing near a well . . .	It is dated the 11th day of the bright half of Māgha, Samvat 1583 (1527 A.D.).	
8	Rāngarh, Jaipur State .	Engraved on a red stone slab . . .	It is dated Samvat 1669 (1612 A.D.).	
9	Pisāngan, Ajmer-Merwara .	On the western side of Dujūdā tank . . .	It is dated Samvat 1690 (1633 A.D.).	

10	Eerwar Khās, Ajmer-Merwara.	Incised on a stone placed on the bank of a tank near Dhamadā Kuyā.	It is dated Saturday, the 5th day of the bright half of Vaisākha, Samvat 1695 (1638 A.D.).
11	Bhinai, Ajmer-Merwara.	On a pillar in a Jain temple . . .	It is dated Samvat 1710 (1653 A.D.); The Saka year 1575 is also recorded.
12	Amber, Jaipur State . . .	From a Jain temple (Sanghir Jhunta Rai's temple).	Dated Wednesday, the 10th day of the dark half of Phalguna, Samvat 1714.
13	Delwarā temple, Boanar, Ajmer-Merwara.	Inscribed on a copper-plate . . .	It is dated Samvat 1726 (1669 A.D.).
14	Ditto . . .	Inscribed on a copper-plate of peculiar shape.	It is dated Samvat 1834 (1777 A.D.).

APPENDIX C.

List of coins added to the cabinet of the Rajputana Museum during the year 1939-40.

No.	Metal.	Shape.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
1	Copper (silver coated).	Round	Azes : obverse—King on horse-back ; reverse—Zeus holding Nike.	Pinda, District Hazara, N.-W. F. P.	
2	Copper (silver coated).	Round	Azes : obv.—King on horse-back ; rev. Zeus holding Nike.	Ditto	ditto.
3	Copper (silver coated).	Round	Azes : obv.—King on horse-back ; rev. Zeus holding Nike.	Ditto	ditto.
4	Copper (silver coated).	Round	Azes : obv.—King on horse-back ; rev. Zeus holding Nike.	Ditto	ditto.
5	Copper	Irregular	Yaudheya : obv.—Kartikheya ; rev.—Deer, tree and chaitya.	Village Panjya, District Dehra Dun, U. P.	
6	Copper	Irregular	Yaudheya : obv.—Kartikheya ; rev.—Deer, tree and chaitya.	Ditto	ditto.
7	Copper	Irregular	Yaudheya : obv.—Kartikheya ; rev.—Deer, tree and chaitya.	Ditto	ditto.
8	Copper	Irregular	Yaudheya : obv.—Kartikheya ; rev.—Deer, tree and chaitya.	Ditto	ditto.
9	Copper	Irregular	Yaudheya : incomplete specimen	Ditto	ditto.
10	Copper	Round	Kadphises II : obv.—King standing ; rev.—Siva in front of bull.	Village Arwi, District Bara Banki, U. P.	
11	Copper	Round	Kanishka : obv.—King standing ; rev.—Sun-god.	Ditto	ditto.

12	Copper	Round	Kanishka : obv.—King standing ; rev.— Sun-god.	Ditto	ditto.
13	Copper	Round	Kanishka : obv.—King standing ; rev.— Sun-god.	Ditto	ditto.
14	Copper	Round	Kanishka : obv.—King standing ; rev.— Moon-god.	Ditto	ditto.
15	Copper	Round	Kanishka : obv.—King standing ; rev.— duty.	Ditto	ditto.
16	Copper	Round	Kanishka : obv.—King standing ; rev.— Wind-god.	Ditto	ditto.
17	Copper	Round	Kanishka : obv.—King standing ; rev.— Goddess.	Ditto	ditto.
18	Copper	Round	Kanishka : obv.—King standing ; rev.— Four armed Śiva.	Ditto	ditto.
19	Copper	Round	Huvishka : obv.—King seated cross- legged ; rev.—Four armed Śiva.	Ditto	ditto.
20	Copper	Round	Huvishka : obv.—King leaning back on a four-legged throne ; rev.—duty.	Ditto	ditto.
21	Copper	Round	Huvishka : obv.—King leaning back on a four-legged throne ; rev.—Moon-god.	Ditto	ditto.
22	Copper	Round	Huvishka : obv.—King leaning back on a four-legged throne ; rev.—Sun-god.	Ditto	ditto.
23	Copper	Round	Huvishka : obv.—King on elephant ; rev. —Moon-god.	Ditto	ditto.
24	Copper	Round	Huvishka : obv.—King on elephant ; rev. —Moon-god.	Ditto	ditto.
25	Copper	Round	Huvishka : obv.—King on elephant ; rev. —Sun-god.	Ditto	ditto.

APPENDIX C—contd.

List of coins added to the cabinet of the Rajputana Museum during the year 1939-40—contd.

No.	Metal.	Shape.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
26	Copper	Round	Huvishka : obv.—King on elephant ; rev Sun-god.	Village Arwi, District Bara Banki U. P.	
27	Copper	Round	Huvishka : obv.—King riding elephant ; rev —Two armed Śiva.	Pisangan, Ajuor-Morwara	Presented by Durga Prasad Tawari, Muafidar, Pisangan.
28	Silver	Irregular	Indo-Sassanian coin	Village Kaitholi, District Unao, U. P.	
29	Copper	Round	Deva Nāga : obv.—Wheel ; rev.—Legend (Mahā) rāja Śrī Deva.	Gwalior State	Purchased.
30	Copper	Round	Ganendra Nāga : obv.—Bull ; rev.—Legend Mahārāja Śrī Ganendra.	Ditto	Ditto.
31	Copper	Round	Ganendra Nāga : obv.—Bull ; rev.—Legend Śrī Ganendra.	Ditto	Ditto.
32	Copper (silver coated).	Round	Mihirabhoja : obv.—Boar standing ; rev.—Legend (Śrīmādādi) Varāha.	Ditto	Ditto.
33	Copper (silver coated).	Round	Mihirabhoja : obv.—Boar standing ; rev.—Legend Vana-Vikāṭa.	Ditto	Ditto.
34	Copper	Round	Madanapāladeva	Balairāla, District Aligarh, U. P.	
35	Copper	Round	Śrī Sāmāntadeva	Ditto ditto.	
36	Copper	Round	Śrī Sāmāntadeva ; Trisula on top	Ditto ditto.	
37	Gold	Round	Harihara II (1379—1404 A.D.)	Mungla, District Akola, C. P.	

38	Gold . .	Round . .	Krishnarāya (1509—30 A.D.) . .	ditto.	
39	Gold . .	Round . .	Fauam of Travancore State (18th—19th Century).	Kalgi, Siddapur Taluka, Bombay Presidency.	
40	Gold . .	Round . .	Gajapati Pagoda; obv.—Elephant; rev.—Scroll device.	Village Marki, Honavar Taluka, Bombay Presidency.	
41	Gold . .	Round . .	Gajapati Pagoda; obv.—Elephant; rev.—Indistinct.	Ditto	ditto.
42	Gold . .	Round . .	Gajapati Pagoda; obv.—Elephant; rev.—Indistinct.	Ditto	ditto.
43	Silver . .	Round . .	Maratha rupee of the Panhala mint type .	Belgi, Bijapur, Bombay Presidency.	
44	Gold . .	Irregular .	Padam Tanka	From excavations in Delhi Province	
45	Copper . .	..	Ghayaṣuddin Balban	Ditto	ditto.
46	Billon . .	..	Jalāṭuddin Khilji	Ditto	ditto.
47	Billon . .	..	Alauddin	Ditto	ditto.
48	Billon . .	..	Alauddin Muhammad Shah II.	Village Singrosi, District Unao, U. P.	
49	Billon . .	..	Alauddin Muhammad Shah II; date 702 A. H.	Ditto	ditto.
50	Silver . .	Round . .	Alauddin Muhammad Shah II; date 703 A. H.	Sillewani, District Chhindwara, C. P.	
51	Billon . .	..	Alauddin Muhammad Shah II; date 713 A. H.	Village Singrosi, District Unao, U. P.	
52	Silver . .	..	Alauddin Muhammad Shah II; Mint Darul Islam.	Sillewani, District Chhindwara, C. P.	

Nos. 44—47 are presented by the Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, Agra.

APPENDIX C—contd.

List of coins added to the cabinet of the Rājputana Museum during the year 1939-40—contd.

No.	Metal.	Shape.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
53	Billon .	..	Alauddin Muhammad Shah II . . .	Singrosi, District Unao, U. P.	
54	Billon .	..	Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah ; date 717 A. H.	Ditto	ditto.
55	Copper	..	Firoz Shah Tughlak : mint Delhi Darul-mulk.	Ditto	ditto.
56	Copper	..	Bahlol Lodi (1451—1488 A.D.) . . .	From excavations in Delhi Province.	
57	Silver .	Square	Nasir Shah of Malwa (1500—1510 A.D.) .	Village Arail, District Allahabad, U. P.	
58	Silver .	Square	Nasir Shah of Malwa ; date [9]06 A. H.	Ditto	ditto.
59	Copper	Round	Akbar : date 4X Ilahi ; mint Ajmer .	Vikran, District West Khandesh, Bombay Presidency.	
60	Copper	Round	Akbar : date..... ; mint Chitor .	Ditto	ditto.
61	Copper	Round	Akbar : date 995 A. H. ; mint.....	Ditto	ditto.
62	Copper	Round	Akbar : date 998 A. H. ; mint.....	Ditto	ditto.
63	Copper	Round	Akbar : date..... ; mint.....	Ditto	ditto.
64	Copper	Round	Jahangir : mint Bairat	Ditto	ditto.
65	Copper	Round	Jahangir :	Ditto	ditto.
66	Copper	Irregular	Shah Jahan : mint, Bairat	Ditto	ditto.

67	Copper	Round	Shah Jahan : Mint Narnol	.	.	.	Ditto	ditto.
68	Copper	Round	Shah Jahan :	.	.	.	Ditto	ditto.
69	Silver	Round	Shah Jahan :	.	.	.	Kurukvade, District East Khandesh, Bombay Presidency.	
70	Silver	Round	Shah Jahan : date 1046 ; Mint Surat	.	.	.	Armori, District Chanda, C. P.	
71	Silver	..	Shah Jahan : date 1047 ; Mint Surat	.	.	.	Village Rasulpur, District Saharan- pur, U. P.	
72	Silver	Round	Aurangzeb : date 28—1096 ; Mint Surat	.	.	.	Parner, District Ahmednagar, Bom- bay Presidency.	
73	Silver	Round	Aurangzeb : date 34—1101 ; Mint Surat	.	.	.	Ditto	ditto.
74	Silver	Round	Aurangzeb : Mint Surat	.	.	.	Ditto	ditto.
75	Silver	Round	Aurangzeb : date 35—1103 ; Shahjahan- bad.	.	.	.	Ditto	ditto.
76	Copper	Round	Aurangzeb : Mint Surat	.	.	.	Vikran, District West Khandesh, Bombay Presidency.	
77	Copper	Round	Aurangzeb : Mint Narnol	.	.	.	Ditto	ditto.
78	Silver	Round	Aurangzeb : date 35—1103 A. H. ; Mint Surat.	.	.	.	Sirohi State, Rajputana.	
79	Silver	Round	Aurangzeb : date 37—1105 A. H. ; Mint Surat.	.	.	.	Kurukvade, District East Khandesh, Bombay Presidency.	
80	Silver	Round	Aurangzeb : date 47—1115 A. H. ; Mint Surat.	.	.	.	Ditto	ditto.
81	Silver	Round	Aurangzeb : date 48—1116 A. H. ; Mint Itawa.	.	.	.	Ditto	ditto.

APPENDIX C—concl'd.

List of coins added to the cabinet of the Rajputana Museum during the year 1939-40—concl'd.

No.	Metal.	Shape.	Description.	Locality.	Remarks.
82	Silver .	Round .	Aurangzeb : date 50—1118 A. H. ; Mint Ajmer.	Kurukvade, District East Khandesh, Bombay Presidency.	
83	Silver .	Round .	Shah Alam I : Mint Shahjahanabad .	Ditto	ditto.
84	Silver .	Round .	Farrukhsiyar : Mint Shahjahanabad .	Sirohi State, Rajputana.	
85	Silver .	Round .	Muhammad Shah : date 9—113X ; Mint Shahjahanabad.	Ditto.	ditto.
86	Silver .	Round .	Muhammad Shah : date 21—..... ; Mint Surat.	Kurukvade, East Khandesh, Bombay Presidency.	
87	Silver .	Round .	Muhammad Shah : date 29—115X ; Mint Akbarabad.	Ditto	ditto.
88	Silver .	Round .	Shah Alam II : Reg. 7 ; Mint Azimabad .	Barharwa Kalan, District Motihari, Bihar.	
89	Silver .	Round .	Shah Alam II : Reg. 8	Ditto	ditto.
90	Silver .	Round .	Shah Alam II : Reg. 9	Ditto	ditto.
91	Silver .	Round .	Shah Alam II : Reg. 10	Ditto	ditto.
92	Silver .	Round .	Shah Alam II : date—1222 ; Mint Muhammadabad (Benares).	Jahanabad, District Rai Bareilly, U. P.	
93	Silver .	Round .	Shah Alam II : date 122X A. H. ; Mint Muhammadabad (Benares)	Village Machergawan, District Motihari, Bihar.	
94	Silver .	Round .	Shah Alam II : date 122X A. H. ; Mint Muhammadabad (Benares).	Ditto	ditto.

95	Copper	Irregular	Muhammad Adil Shah of Bijapur (Adil Shahi King).	Navalgund, District Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.
96	Copper	Round	Ali Adil Shah II of Bijapur (Adil Shahi King).	Ditto ditto.
97	Copper	Round	Abdullah Qutub Shah of Golconda; Mint Hyderabad.	Vikran, District West Khandesh, Bombay Presidency.
98— 101	Silver	..	4 Balashahi rupees struck by the Maharattas in the name of Shah Alam II.	Village Kahta, District Jalgaon, U. P.

APPENDIX D.

Books added to the library of the Rajputana Museum during the year 1939-40.

Serial No.	Name of Book.	Source of Receipt.	Remarks.
1—3	Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 59 (Punchmarked coins from Taxila); No. 60 (Kausambi in ancient literature); No. 55 (Excavations at Paharpur).	Government of India Publication.	
4—8	Epigraphia Indica, Volume XXIV, Parts III, IV, V, VI; Volume XXV, Part I.	Ditto ditto.	
9	Supplement to Volume II (Pathan coins) of the Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.	Ditto ditto.	
10	Supplement to Volume III (Mughal coins) of the Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.	Ditto ditto.	
11—13	Monuments of Sanchi, Volumes I, II and III by Sir John Marshall and A. Foucher.	Ditto ditto.	
14	A historical guide to Agra Fort	Director-General of Archaeology in India.	
15	A guide to Fatehpur Sikri	Ditto ditto.	
16	The progress of Archaeology in India during the past 25 years by Rai Bahadur K. N. Dikshit.	Ditto ditto.	
17	Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department for the year 1937.	Archaeological Department, Mysore.	
18—19	Annual Reports of the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, for 1934-35 and 1935-36.	Ditto Hyderabad.	
20	Report of the Travancore Archaeological Department for the year 1113 M. E.	Ditto Travancore.	

21—22	Reports of the Archaeological Department, Jodhpur, for the year ending 30th September 1937 and 1939.	Ditto,	Jodhpur.
23	Administration Report of the Government Museum, Madras, for 1938-39	Government Museum, Madras.	
24	Annual Report of the Curzon Museum of Archaeology for 1937-38 . . .	Curzon Museum, Muttra.	
25	Annual Report of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for 1938-39 . . .	Provincial Museum, Lucknow.	
26	Annual Report of the Dacca Museum for 1938-39	Dacca Museum, Bengal.	
27	Annual Report of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, for 1938-39	Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.	
28	Annual Report of the Watson Museum, Rajkot, for 1938-39 . . .	Watson Museum, Rajkot.	
29	Fundamental and Supplementary Rules	Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.	
30—31	Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1936-37 and 1937-38.	Ditto	Ditto.
32	Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages in Rajputana and Ajmer, 7th Edition.	Ditto	ditto.
33	List of inscriptions on tombs or monuments in Rajputana and Central India.	Ditto	ditto.
34	American Council of Learned Societies Bulletin, No. 28	Secretary of the same Society.	
35	The Conference of Orientalists including Museums and Archaeology Conference held at Simla, July 1911.	Library of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.	Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
36	Report of the Conference as regards Museums in India held at Calcutta on December 27th to 31st, 1907.	Library of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.	Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
37—38	Chiefs and leading families in Central India (editions of 1916 and 1923) .	Library of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.	Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
39—40	Ruling princes and chiefs, notables and principal officials of the Punjab States (editions of 1918 and 1929).	*Library of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.	Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
41	Marwar-ka-Itihas, Volume I, by Pandit V. N. Rau	Archaeological Department, Jodhpur.	

* Besides a number of reports and other publications are also received from the library of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

APPENDIX D—contd.

Books added to the Library of the Rajputana Museum during the year 1939-40—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Book.	Source of Receipt.	Remarks.
42	Archaeological remains and excavations at Sambhar by D. R. Sahni	Archaeological Department, Jaipur.	
43	Proceedings and transactions of the Ninth All-India Oriental Conference, 1937.	Government of Travancore.	
44	Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology for 1937 (published by Kern Institute).	Purchased for the Museum Library.	
45	New Indian Antiquary, Volume II, Nos. 1—7	Ditto	ditto.
46	Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Volume XXV, Parts I—IV.	Ditto	ditto.
47	A volume of Eastern and Indian studies in honour of Professor F. W. Thomas.	Ditto	ditto.
48	Asoka Edicts in new light by B. M. Barua	Ditto	ditto.
49	Inscriptions of Bengal, Volume III, by N. G. Majumdar	Ditto	ditto.
50	Hindu Superiority by Diwan Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda	Ditto	ditto.
51	Maharana Sanga by Diwan Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda	Ditto	ditto.
52	Hammir of Ranthambhor by Diwan Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda	Ditto	ditto.
53	Prithviraja Vijaya by Diwan Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda	Ditto	ditto.
54	Har Bilas Sarda Commemoration Volume	Ditto	ditto.
55	Hindu gods and heroes	Ditto	ditto.

56	Descriptive list of coins and inscriptions suitable for use in the teaching of history.	Ditto	ditto.
57	Indian Culture, Volume V (complete)	Ditto	ditto.
58	Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Volume XI, Parts I and II.	Ditto	ditto.
59	Indian art and letters, Volume XIII (complete)	Ditto	ditto.
60	The Museums Journal, Volume 39 with Annual Report, 1938-39	Ditto	ditto.
61	History of Rajputana by Jagdish Singh Gahlot	Ditto	ditto.
62	The preservation of antiquities by H. J. Plenderleith	Ditto	ditto.
63	Local Museums by H. A. Kennedy	Ditto	ditto.
64	History of Benares by A. S. Altekar	Ditto	ditto.
65	Medieval Indian Sculptures in the British Museum by R. P. Chanda	Ditto	ditto.
66	Historical Views, Delhi (Album No. 2)	Ditto	ditto.

APPENDIX E.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year 1939-40.

Particulars of Receipts.	Amount.	Particulars of Payments.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Opening balance on 1st April, 1939	2,518 11 0	Pay of Staff (including special allowance)	3,278 11 0
Government grant drawn during the year 1939-40	3,438 4 9	Pay of two Museum Chaprasis (net out of Museum Fund).	342 0 0
Annual contribution by the Ajmer Municipality	400 0 0	Travelling Allowance	211 5 0
Annual contribution by the Beawar Municipality	150 0 0	Hot Weather Charges	44 10 0
Annual contribution by the Kekri Municipality	35 0 0	Purchase of books	105 5 0
Annual contribution by the District Board, Ajmer-Merwara	240 0 0	Miscellaneous including contingencies	200 0 0
Interest on deposit in the P.O. Savings Bank, Ajmer, (1938-39).	43 1 6	Remitted for the despatch of antiquities presented by the Archeological Department to Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.	180 0 0
Sale of Annual Reports	2 5 0	Purchase of a typewriter	40 0 0
		Reward to Choteylal (Retired Chaprasi)	50 0 0
		Deposited to the Imperial Bank the sale proceeds of Annual Reports.	2 5 0
		Payments during the year	4,454 4 0
		* Closing balance	2,373 2 3
GRAND TOTAL	6,827 6 3	GRAND TOTAL	6,827 6 3

* Balance in hand Rs. 94-6-10 + deposit in the P. O. Savings Bank, Ajmer, Rs. 2,278-11-5 = Rs. 2,373-2-3.

U. C. BHATTACHARYA,
Curator, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

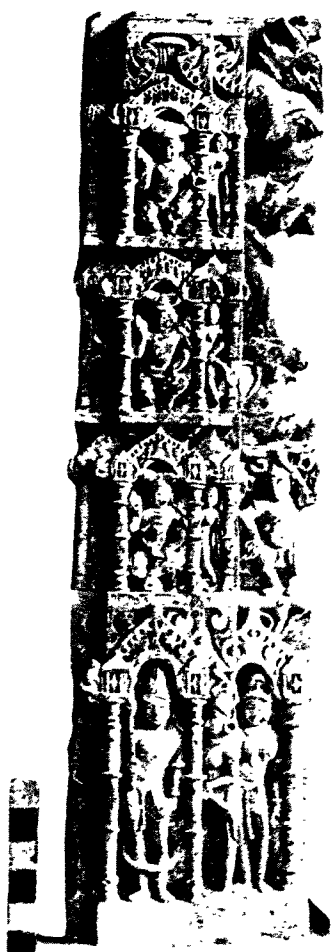
Plate II



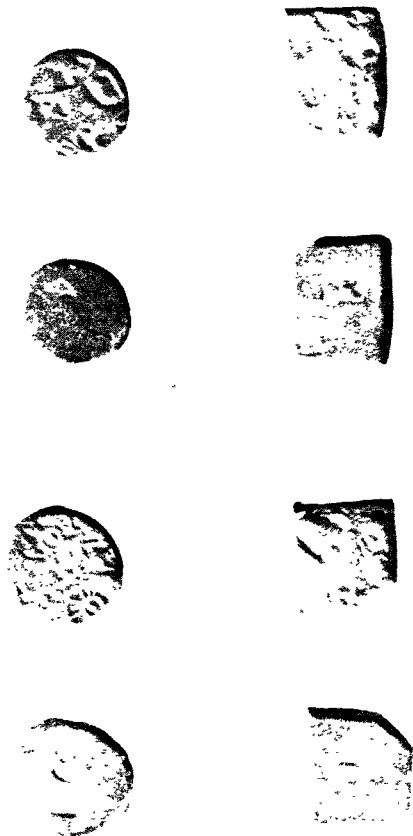
(II. a) BUDDHA PREACHING FIRST SERMON.
C. 10th century A. D.



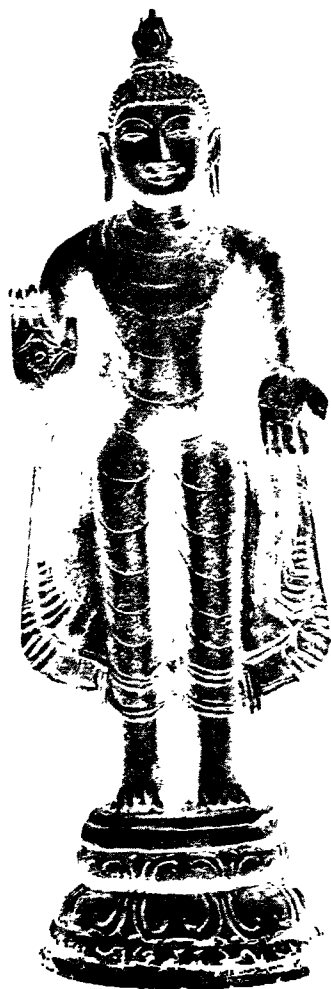
(II. b) COUPLE BENEATH TREE
C. 10th century A. D.



(III) Stone door-jamb with YAMA in the lowest row.



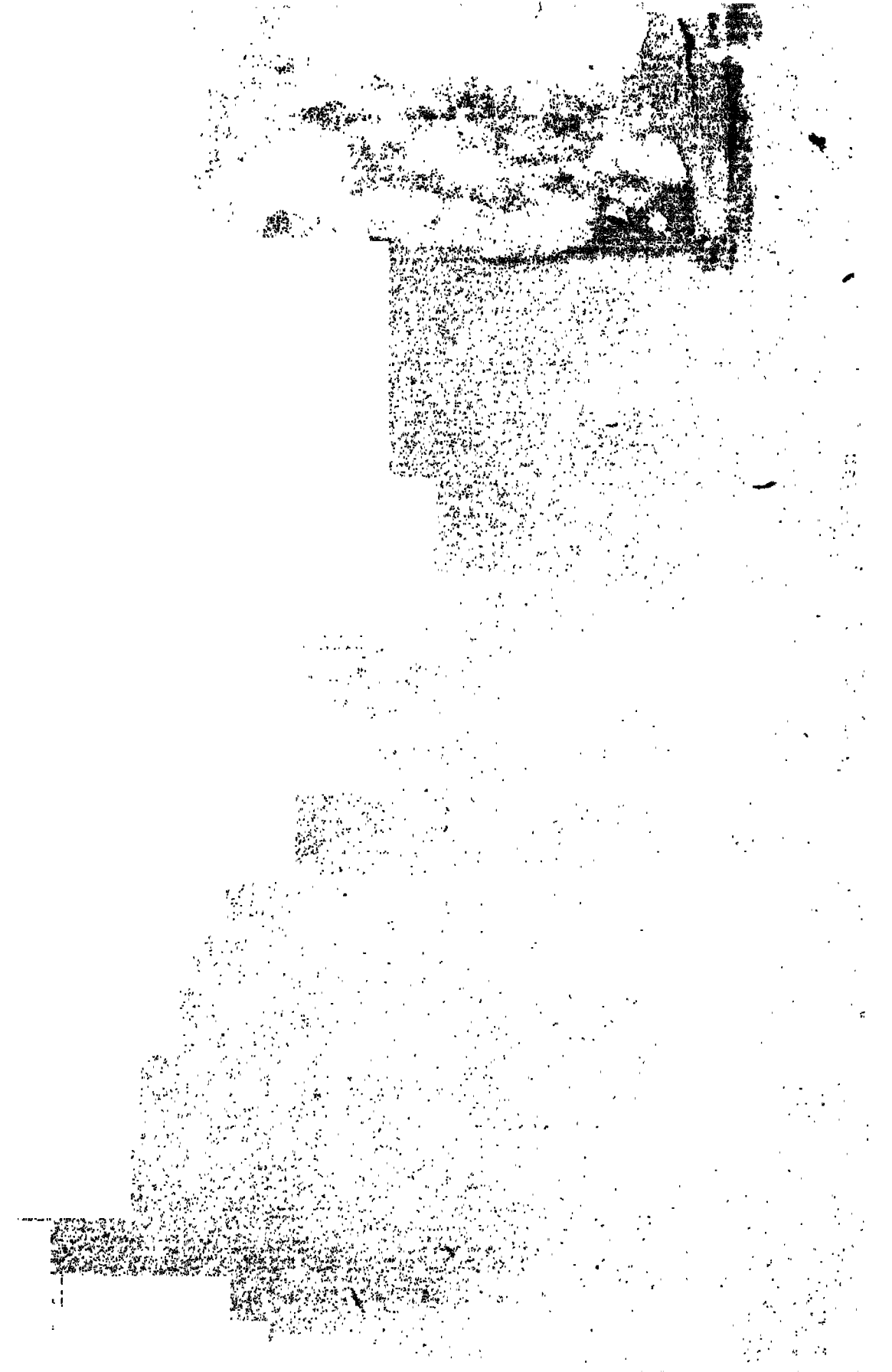
(IV) PUNCH-MARKED COINS. OBERSE & REVERSE.



(V) BRONZE IMAGE OF BUDDHA

C. 12th century A. D.





"A book that is shut is but a block"

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